The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,265 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1885.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daiell	9th Jan.
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shilard	16th "
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	23rd "
L. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Janson	30th "
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdwn	6th Feb.
L. Peshawar	3800	600	J. C. Baot	13th "
Assam	3035	500	S. F. Cox	20th "
L. Tasmania	4500	800	C. G. Pett	27th "
M. Cathay	2863	503	T. Fairfoul	6th Mar.
" Hydaspes	2954	500	G. Scrivens	13th "
Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	20th "
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Wright	27th "
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3112	550	C. R. Edwards	10th "
Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th "
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885
BOKHARA	3944 500	H. Weighell	9th Jan.
SURAT	3142 550	C. R. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CHUSAN	4500 800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
VERONA	3116 600	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every our weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former ports is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

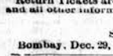
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will sail Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO			
TENO	5,000	850 on Sunday	1st Feb. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850 on Sunday	1st Mar. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884.
* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500 550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500 550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100 600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100	600	29th Jan.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	450	12th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANJI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1881.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884-85.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HANDBOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1884.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. LIMITED.
SECOND CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of £2 per share is made payable at this Office, on or before the 5th January, 1885.
Bombay, 1st December 1884.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Noon of MONDAY, the 19th January, 1885, for the supply during the official year 1885-87, of certain articles hitherto obtained from England, but now required of local manufacture or indigenous origin.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms obtainable, on application, at the Clothing Agency where a list of the several articles required with their present Government rates, may also be had.

For further particulars *vide* Part II of *Fort Saint George Gazette*.—Dated 25th November 1884.

A. G. SEALE, Colonel,
Superintendent and Agent Army Clothing.
Madras, 14th November 1884.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
FIRST-CLASS TANNERY AND TANNERY BUSINESS IN THE NORTH.

THE PROPERTY comprises the following pits and other plant :—

12 LAYERS AWAY.
18 HANDLERS.
1 RAFT.
11 LIMES.
14 VATS.
DEPOSIT ROOM.
STORE ROOM.
WORK SHEDS of all descriptions.
BRASS Pots, &c.

The Stock in trade includes a large supply of Skins and Hides at various stages of the process of tanning, also stocks of Tanning Material, Babool Bark, Myrabolams, and Sumac, Fish, Oil, &c.

The premises will be found replete with every necessary and requisite of the trade, and are situate in the midst of one of the most celebrated districts in India for Hides and Skins, no difficulty whatever in purchasing fresh Skins being experienced also in the midst of a fine Bark Country, Forests of Babool being obtainable at about eight annas per maund, and Myrabolam at a similarly cheap rate.

The lot to be sold as a going concern, the purchaser taking over stock and materials at market value : Implements and necessaries, &c., at a valuation.

Capital required about Rs. 40,000.

For full particulars, apply to C. V. J., care of *Bombay Gazette Office*.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th January, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1885, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,123 tons, on 29th January, 1885, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th December, 1884. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TARASP,
FROM THE LUCIUS SPRING.

THE PUREST and most PALATABLE MEDICINAL WATER known. Useful in abnormal obesity, oppressed functions of the Glandular and Vascular system, Gout, Rheumatism and Skin-diseases.

Price, per bottle.....Rs. 0 14
Do. per dozen..... 9 0

Specially appointed Sole Agents for India, by the

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE TARASP SPA,
TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATER.

The most pleasant and agreeable is EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF POTASH WATER.

MAY be taken at all times instead of Soda Water; with Whiskey, Brandy, Sherry, &c., it forms a most agreeable beverage, and it has, moreover, the special advantage of counteracting to a considerable extent the injurious effects of Alcoholic Stimulants.

It is strongly recommended by the Faculty in cases of Fever, Prickly Heat, Gout and Rheumatism and Urinary affections.

Price Re. 1-8 per dozen.

Prepared only by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited
AT THEIR LABORATORY, BYCULLA.

MACKIE'S
EDINBURGH
SHORTBREAD.

Per tin, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and Rs. 5-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

EUREKA SKIN CURE,
A SUPERB AND NEVER-FAILING REMEDY

FOR SKIN DISEASES of every description, specially efficacious for eruptions of long standing, such as Eczema, Herpes, &c., which, after a few applications, quickly disappear and allows the healthy action of the skin to resume its sway.

Per bottle 12 annas.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MEAT JELLIES.
ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INVALIDS.

Essence of Beef	Rs.	1 4
" " Mutton	"	1 8
" " Chicken	"	1 12
" " Veal	"	1 8
" " Turtle	"	1 12

INVALID TURTLE SOUP.
Per Tin Rs. 3.
THE ORIGINAL "ERBSWURST"
(CONSOLIDATED SOUP)
Invaluable for Travellers, Sportsmen, Explorers, &c
Each tin is sufficient to make *One Pint* of Good Strong Soup. Per Dozen Tins Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-8

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free

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Cruet Frames
Crumb Scoops
Dessert Fruit Spoons
Dessert Stands
Dinner Cruets
Doulton Ware
Egg Frames
Entrè Dishes
Epergnes
Etnas
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA.
"ALL NEW GOODS."

STRONG, LIGHT DURABLE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overland Trunks, Stout Japanned Canvas	27 0	to	36 0
Best quality, very durable	40 0	to	50 0
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Special Cash Discount Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

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BLACK OR DARK BLUE WORSTED TWILL OR DIAGONAL
Morning Coat—bound—with Vest to Match ..Rs. 40
Very fine Tweed Trowsers, all wool, thoroughly shrunk..Rs. 14 and Rs. 16

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INVALID'S PORT WINE

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

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CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
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Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO OTHER PRESENTS will be more highly appreciated by Friends and Relatives in Europe and India, during the ensuing CHRISTMAS SEASON and on NEW YEAR'S DAY, than tidy small parcels of our well-known Indian Teas (from Holta and Colonel Hawe's Gardens), which have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF FLAVOUR.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SINGLE ARTICLE AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

SHROFF BROTHERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, GOVT. CONTRACTORS & UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS;

ALSO EXPORT, IMPORT AND SHIPPING AGENTS:

PROPRIETORS, BERRAR CASH BAZAR, AMRAOTI,

HAVE much pleasure to inform the General Public in Bombay and Up-country that they have just opened a Warehouse of Cheapest Europe Stores at 52, Esplanade Cross-road, Old Cash Bazar Building, near Crawford Market (also a Branch at No. 127, Bombay-row, Fort), where all Useful and Fancy Articles can be had cheaper than all other Firms in Bombay, as they have secured Sole Agencies with several Merchants and Manufacturers in different European towns all throughout the CONTINENT by personally visiting those places. COMPARISON is the true test of CHEAPNESS.

Sole Agents for

English Sewing-Machines by S. DAVIS & Co., London—
EMPRESS Lock Stitch Hand Machine, Rs. 27.
PERIOD Machine on the Wheeler Wilson principle, Rs. 45.
FAMILY Machine on the Singer principle, Rs. 50.
These machines speak for themselves for Cheapness and Durability.

CHILDREN'S Perambulators, with Iron Wheels, from Rs. 23 to Rs. 45.
WATCHES in Gold and Silver Aluminium Metal, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 50 each.
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES from CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and J. MORTON, Fresh and of the Best quality; also Children's Toys, PERFUMERY, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, STATIONERY.

DRESDEN China Vases, Flower Baskets, Ladies' Velvet, Plush, and Olive-wood Bags, and other Ornamental and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention here.

THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE!!!

CHOLERA

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS!!!

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent olessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in theface of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure or the Scourge of the Universe. RS. 2. Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the fusio prescribed.

AGENTS—
JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
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EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

STONE'S LG A LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
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Pocket Sets.
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Marquois Scales.
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Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
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Drawing Boards.
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
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Moist do.
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Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
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Oil Sketching Paper.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

CONCERT

IN AID OF

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL,

ON TUESDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 9 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. ORGAN SOLO.. "Marche Religieuse"....Gounod. Mr. Mant.
2. SACRED SONG.. "Thus saith the Lord" From Messiah.....Handel. Mr. Hebditch.
3. SONG..... "Alice, where art thou?" Mr. Dixon.
4. VIOLIN SOLO.. ... ...
5. SACRED SONG.. "Resignation".....Lindsay. Mrs. Adams.
6. DUET..... "The Sailor sighs".....Balfe. Mr. Dixon & Mr. Wyer.

Interval of five minutes.

PART II.

7. Piano Solo.. "Andante & Rondo Capriccioso.....Mendelssohn. Mr. Vining.
8. Song..... "Our ships at sea".....Blumenthal. Mr. Dixon.
9. Song..... "The Postillion".....Molloy. Mr. Wyer.
10. Violin Solo. .. .. Mr. Freyvogel.
11. Song..... "Farewell".....Jenkinson. Miss Wilkinson.
12. Song..... "Big Ben".....Pontet. Mr. Hebditch.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
First Class ..... ,, 2
Second Class ..... ,, 1

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the door on the night of the performance.

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL

(In addition to those already obtained from the Health Exhibition),

AWARDED BY THE

SOCIETY OF ARTS OF LONDON

TO

CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., LD.

WHOSE SOLE AGENT in Bombay is Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, selling their genuine articles at fixed rates—Locks and Padlocks at 10 annas, and Boxes and Safes at 12 annas, a shilling—and alone wiring them out in case of urgent requirements and of a larger sized, he being the SOLE POSSESSOR of a TELEGRAPHIC CODE.
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CAIRO arrived from Hull and Antwerp are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY MUIR & CO.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1885. Agents.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, THIS DAY, at 4.30 p. m., to confirm the nomination of the members of the New Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

By order of the Committee,
F. FORBES ADAM,
Chairman.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, January 5, 1885.

WANTED for the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY, ACCOUNTANTS and CLERKS conversant with the State Railway System of Accounts. Salaries according to qualifications and experience. Applicants should forward copies of testimonials. These will not be returned nor will answers be sent to unsuccessful candidates. Apply to W. C. FURNIVALL, Esquire, Agent and Chief Engineer, Secunderabad, Deccan.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and EDGELOW, No. 15, Lampart Row, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1885, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of transacting the business of which notice has been sent by post to the members of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

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40 PER CENT. REDUCTION,
From the 1st January, 1885,

THE
INDIAN JURIST
FOR JANUARY, 1885,
CONTAINS A
PORTRAIT OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN,
(LORD SELBORNE,)
And in each Monthly Number of the Journal will appear one or more likenesses of Legal and other celebrities, with letter-press notices thereof,
DURING 1885,
Single Copy to Non-Subscribers, Re. 1-8, *post free.*
To Subscribers, Rs. 12 per annum.
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.
"The *Pioneer*" says:—"Altogether it seems to be an admirable Legal Journal."
This is confirmed by the testimony of all who have given it a trial during the last 20 years at Rs. 20; and now it is only Rs. 12 per annum, post free, to bring it within the more easy reach of Pleaders and Vakils.
J. PEMBERTON,
Indian Jurist Office, Madras. Agent.

PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Wace, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, President.

MEMBERS.

The Secretary to Government, Punjab.
D. C. J. Ibbetson, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
E. W. Parker, Esquire, District Judge, Lahore.
S. Wheeler, Esquire, F. R. G. S.,
Pandit Ram Narain, Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab.
J. Lockwood Kipling, Esquire, Principal of the School of Art.
Secretary, C. B. Brind, Esquire, C. S.

This Institution has been established at the desire, and with the assistance of the Punjab Government, in order to provide a Public Library for the use of all classes in the Province.

Admission to the Reading-Room is free; and books will be lent out subject to rules and subscriptions, which can be ascertained on application to the Librarian.

A large contribution of books and pecuniary support have been promised by Government; but the Committee earnestly appeal to the public for further contributions of books, both European and Oriental.

Privileges will be given to Donors of twenty volumes and upwards.

Assistance is especially desired towards securing a complete collection of books relating to India and the East.

Societies, Institutions and Departments of Government are invited to contribute.

Donors of books may make it a condition of the donation that any of the books they give, shall not be lent out, except to the Donor.

Communications should be addressed to—The SECRETARY, PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY, Lahore.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
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PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

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Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces.
Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

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BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Mason & Co., Bombay Sole Agts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES.....MESSRS. TOWERS AND GLOVER.

TOWERS AND GLOVER COMBINATION.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
MONDAY, JANUARY 5TH.
First production in Bombay of
LECOCQ'S CHARMING OPERA
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
FULL CAST,
FULL ORCHESTRA.
NEW DRESSES AND NEW SCENERY.

STAGE MANAGER.....FRANK TOWERS.
DIRECTOR.....W. H. WOODS.
PIANIST.....MONS. FALLOWFIELD.
SCENIC ARTIST.....MR. FREYBERGER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....GRAY DEW.

ADMISSION Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s
Secure seats early.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK BANGLA.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

THE VICTOR METALLIC HAIR-BRUSH is the most perfect Plated Wire Brush made. Rs. 3.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL to RE-OPEN (D. V.), TUESDAY, January 6.

FOR SALE—A TRICYCLE, nearly as good as new, nickel plated, wheels 50," for Rs. 175. Apply to "A.," care of this paper.

ROYAL HOME. Fort, As. 8 Tiffin with soup; Boarding and Lodging Rs. 2 per day, Rs. 50 per month; Lodging with c. bath or tea, Rs. 20 per month.

SELLING OFF to make room for new supplies coming Crewel Embroidery Silk Re. 1 for a dozen skeins.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, 500 solid brass express CARTRIDGES for Winchester repeating rifle, 50 calibre, 95 grs. powder. Price Rs. 65. Apply to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

JUST RECEIVED, by last mail, good fashionable black Felt Hats, at Rs. 6-8; also black Silk Dress Hats.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse.

CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.—Lessons in Painting on Velvet, Silk, &c., are given every Tuesday and Thursday, until further notice, at 2 p.m.

COLEMAN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort. Some lofty, airy Rooms on top-floor.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

JUST RECEIVED—A very choice selection of Plated-ware and Cutlery at JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

H. E. LORD RIPON'S PHOTOGRAPHS, by Messrs. P. VUCCINO & Co. Cabinet Copy, Re. 1; Carte-de-visite, As. 8.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITER first consignment, just to hand; price Rs. 300. Sole Agents—Ch. Zerrenner and Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

FOR SALE a' makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps all sizes in Stock.—Machine Exchange Company, 26, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, best table bricks 9" by 4½" by 2½" For rates, &c. apply to the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, 32, Medows-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, BICYCLE, 54 inch, used only half-a-dozen times, in perfect order, with extras, complete. Price Rs. 150. Apply Superintendent of Police, Surat.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS and Dry Plates for sale. Apply for Price List to S. HORMUSJEE, Photographer, Kalbadevie-road, Bombay.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B." brand, Reserve Cavée and Champagne Mignums, Rs. 114 quarts, Rs. 57. Pints, Rs. 30-8 per dozen, cash. Apply LYON and Co.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a practical CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Good testimonials. Terms reasonable. Please address X., care of this office.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

£6 277,986·3·0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

JUST UNPACKED for presentation, new batch of Jewellery, shawls, Indian Fulkari curtains, and other numerous articles at Messrs. Hurjimull & Co., Esplanade-road.

TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings patent band brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a handsome bay Arab riding HORSE, rising to 7 years, up to 13 stones, thoroughly quiet and certified perfectly sound, price Rs. 300. Apply at the offices of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

H. H. AGA ALI SHAH has authorized Messrs. P. Vuccino & Co. to sell Photos of his late sons, Aga Noordeen Shah and Aga Shahaboodin Shah. Cabinet Photos Re. 1 per copy; cart-de-visite As. 8 per copy.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-10-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

WANTED, a CLERK, who can keep a set of English Books and read and write Gujerattee; must be also a thoroughly good and quick accountant, and be able to produce testimonials as to character and ability. Pay to start with Rs. 75 per month. Apply Messrs. Whittle & Co., Ranpur.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

BOMBAY FLOUR MILL COMPANY, Limited.

MILL:—HANCOCK BRIDGE, MAZAGON.
OFFICE:—31, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

THIS Company is now MANUFACTURING WHEAT FLOUR by the most modern and approved system of Roller Grinding which produces quality equal to the finest European manufacture. The following descriptions can be supplied in any quantity:—

No. 1 Patent—Extra quality, equal to the best Trieste.
Superfine—For bread-making.
Export Quality.
Sizing Flour.
Bran.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent.

CAWNPORE ACHUERA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF BRANCH LINE FROM KASGUNGE TO SORON

SUBJECT to the sanction of Government the branch line from Kasgunge to Soron will be opened for public traffic both goods and coaching on and from the 1st January, 1885. A mixed train between the two places will run daily as under:—

DOWN		UP.	
Kasgunge	dep. 13- 0	Soron	dep. 14-24
Soron	arr. 13-36	Kasgunge	arr. 15- 0

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt's Office, Cawnpore, 27th Dec., 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
51, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, such as writing and camp tables, arm and without arm chairs, folding and reclining chairs, sofas, chest of drawers, almirah, book case, towel horse, &c, best plated ware, such as cruet and pickle stands, breakfast companions, teapots, spoons, forks, dessert knives, &c., rich glassware, such as handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, handsome flower vases, flowerpots, oleographs, marble tables, rich table ornaments, sewing machine, hanging and table lamps, carpets, one gold watch and other miscellaneous articles.
The property is now on view.
JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 5th January, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the Wynaad Gold Mining Company's estate and jungle, which was to be held TO-DAY, is POSTPONED to 12th January.

AUCTION SALE of miscellaneous stores belonging to the s.s. Punjab, comprising chronometers, barometers, binnacles, compasses, cable chains, Kentledge cast iron steam cranes, and winches, awnings, sails, bells, lanterns, donkey boilers, cooking stoves, cabin and deck furniture, glass, plated and crockery ware, linen, wines and spirits, &c., &c.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the whole of the fittings belonging to the s.s. Punjab, now lying on the shores of Mazagon-bunder, opposite the Kerosine-oil warehouses near the Gunpowder-road, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1885, and sale to commence at 11 a.m., on the steamer.
Property is now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1885. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, list, &c.
100 cases preserve fruits in tins.
60 ,, beer in pints and quarts.
15 ,, Scotch whisky.
5 ,, confectionery.
1 ,, note papers and envelopes.
3 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, grey dhoties.
3 cases white mulls.
2 ,, Spanish stripes.
1 ,, Army cloth
2 ,, grey and white flannel.
On account of the under-writers.—
1 case 11 tins saffron S. W. D. ex s.s. "Venetia."
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 5th January, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th January at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
19 bales grey shirtings,
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
10 cases prints.
8 ,, T red shirtings.
10 ,, white nansooks.
10 ,, claret union.
5 ,, Mecton shawls.
29 chks. Bass's beer in quarts.
95 ,, ,, ,, in pints.
On account of the concerned—
Ex s. s. Hydaspes.
K L I—13 tins each 2 lbs. saffron, damaged by sea water.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Husein Abdool Tyeb,—1 case silver tea caddy and 1 cannette.
On account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Kurreembhoy—
2 cases wire netting.
On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy—
1 case sewings.
On account of the concerned the following produce in good condition selected and best selected:—
2 cases gum copal
3 cases gum olibanum.
1 case yellow orpiment.
On account and at the risk of the indentor Ally Mahomed Abba
Ex s. s. Tasmania.
B. and L. Co.—618 -1 case boot and shoe lace.
AT 2 P.M.
Any carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder—
50 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 10th January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
Ex s. s. Venetia.
3 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits consisting of blue twill worsted, woaded, black fine twill worsted, black Campbell worsted, black solid twill worsted, mix corkscrew, check coating, olive twill coating, mix twill coating, olive Satarra, fancy coating, Scotch Saxony coating, Scotch coating vesting, hairline coating, woaded black and indigo blue twill, Alah bird's-eye, fancy check coating olive and dark brown beaver, broad diagonal worsted, black striped worsted, Scotch Saxony tweed, Scotch fancy trouserings, best Scotch tweed suiting, brown and olive Campbell, &c.
The pieces are from 5 to 15 yards in length, and will be sold separately (each piece at a time) and are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semigrand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, superior pictures, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., the property of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Metal Mart, the valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Somjee Harpia, carrying his shop, consisting of carved and plain Trenchpolished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, best bedtopplaid ware by Elkington and other makers, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, rich cut glassware of various patterns, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker and other makers, kerosene oil hanging and table lamps, 4, 5 and 7 light glass-stem candelabra, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases and pots, rolls of superior Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, a 4-light glass-fronted mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 5th January, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT, SEED, AND GUNNY BAGS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., opposite to the Prince's Dock.
A quantity of wheat, rapeseed and gunny bags, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Forcenan's Bungalow, near the G. I. P. Railway Work-shops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. Hartley, Esq.
The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Prospect Lodge, Altamont Road, Rumbalia Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best solid silver and plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome 3 4 an 8 lights hanging and wall English chandeliers, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome marble and alabaster figures, rich table ornaments, valuable books &c., a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, Esq., changing his residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a. m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his bungalow at Chowpatti, the following valuable horses and carriages, the property of Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esq., proceeded to Europe:—
1 handsome strong victoria with removable coach box.
1 do. strong Madras built mail-phaeton by "Simpson."
1 do. strong Madras built single-seated "coupie" (brougham) in very good order.
1 do. strong Madras built barouche by "Simpson."
1 strong big Madras built coach (brake.)
1 handsome strong bay English cob up to any weight, 15-2 high, broken to harness.
1 very handsome strong light bay waler cob "Amnesty" up to any weight, 15 hands high.
1 handsome strong brown waler cob "Dandy" up to a great weight, 14 hands high, goes in harness.
1 team of handsome well-bred walers, thoroughly broken to double and single and 4 hands, can be sold as pairs.
1 set of plated mounted team harness.
The above will be on view 6 days before the sale. Any private offers will be received by Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, or by the undersigned.
Also, a pair of cobs, one mare and one gelding.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AT LOCKSLEY HALL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the surplus stock of horses, carriages, and harness, &c., &c. of the Bombay Livery Stable Company, changing its residence.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th January, 1885.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS.
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Mason & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
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THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ..... $ 400,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
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For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
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Ex s. s. Hydaspes.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
G. R. JOHNSTON.
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay. September 15, 1881.

NOTICES.

HOOP IRON, STEEL HOOP.

I BEG to inform the COTTON PRESS, MILL AGENTS that I have been appointed Agent for COUILLET & MARCHANDELLE IRON WORKS Co., Ld., COUILLET, BELGIUM, and that the said Co., is prepared to supply them with Hoop Iron, Steel Hoop, delivered free Bombay Harbour at cheap rates.
L. DOSOGNE, Sole Agent for India,
5 Patell-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID in our firms here and in China CEASED on the 31st December, 1884.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.
THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

THIS Company is prepared to GRANT POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Warehouses, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, &c. For terms and particulars apply to
S. R. MODY & J. GUSTADJEE,
Secretaries and Managers,
No. 4, Parsee Bazaar-street.

FAVRE-LEUBA'S WATCHES

Have obtained for their superiority the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, viz., First Class Certificate and Gold Medal.

WE draw particular attention to our specialities in cheap Lever Watches. Twenty years' experience in the country and the fact that we possess our own factory in Europe give us an advantage over other firms, which will be readily understood, and which enables us to sell a really sound article at the following exceedingly low rates:—

WINDING WITH KEY,
CASES COIN SILVER.

Open Faced	... ...	... Rs. 25
Hunting	... ...	... ,, 26
Half-Hunting	... ...	... ,, 27
Above in Superior quality		... ,, 35

KEYLESS, FINE SILVER.

Open Faced	... ...	... Rs. 40
Hunting	... ...	... ,, 45 to 50
Half-Hunting	... ...	... ,, 50 to 60

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s
ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN WATCHES
IN GERMAN-SILVER CASE.

None Genuine unless bearing our Stamp on cover. { Open face .....Rs. 25 / Hunting ..... ,, 28 / Half-hunting ... ,, 30 } Beware of Imitations.

* The always increasing sales have enabled us to reduce the former rates to above.

All the above watches are guaranteed for two years. Each watch is sold in a good case fitted with a spare glass and spare spring.

Price Cash, no discount.

Postage free. Packing free.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS' clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers.
Cooper, Mason & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Charlotte Croom, 1,661 tons, Captain D U Corkindale, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE steamer City of Manchester, 2,089 tons, Captain D G Gilmour, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 123 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain G C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and 22 deck passengers.

THE steamer Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 160 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same port, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Daisy Morris, 874 tons, Captain R Adams, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Liverpool (23rd Nov) Crought a cargo of 1,748 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E Worfolk, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool (2nd Dec) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Poote, Mr Pogson, and Mr Hugh Lindsey.

THE steamer Ashburne, 1,013 tons, Captain G M Lambert, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Mauritius (20th Dec), with a cargo of 31,467 bags sugar, and 23 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (3rd Dec.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr and Mrs Boyd and child, Mr and Mrs Lees, Mr and Mrs Macdonald, Miss and Miss DeGuyther, Major Waites, Major Pott, Mr Prichard, Mr Martin, Mr Murray, and Mr Mc[illegible]ry.

ARRIVALS.

Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Clan Murray (s)	Worfolk	Liverpool Dec.
Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur. Jan. 3
Ashburne (s)	Lambert	Mauritius Dec. 20
Asia (s)	Craig	Liverpool Dec. 3
Daisy Morris (s)	Adams	Liverpool Dec. 2
Baghdad (s)	Tice	Zanzibar, Jan. 2
I. M. Company (s)	Gracia	Jeddah, Jan. 2

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Baghdad (s)	Tice	Zanzibar.
	Clyde (s)	Bowden	Aden.
	Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

countrymen at the expense of India and its people. He is an eloquent speaker, and whenever he appears in public his incisive speeches are attended to with great interest. Lord R. Churchill has stated that Indian problems are a sealed book to him, which is all the greater reason why India should acquaint him with her wants. He has come here with the professed intention of getting a personal knowledge of India, and if he carries away with him wrong ideas about this country, nobody will be to blame but the people themselves. Planters and others are going to organize movements for the reception of this young clever lord, and there is danger of his being sent away with his mind full of ideas prejudicial to the true interests of the people, unless some steps are taken to make known to him the wants and wishes of the natives.

The *Rast Goftar* thinks we have great reason to rejoice that one who may fairly hope some day to be the Prime Minister of England has come here to see things for himself. While the writer agrees with the *Bombay Gazette* that his lordship's visit is of a private nature, he, however, is of opinion that the Bombay public should be allowed an opportunity of seeing and hearing one who has advanced himself to the foremost rank of politicians.

PARSEE MASTER BUILDERS.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder, retired from the Dockyard last week amidst the general regret of his colleagues and subordinates. He has done excellent service in his day, and the consciousness of that, and of the good wishes of all who came in contact with him professionally, ought to console him in his retirement. A good deal has been written about him and his family in the vernacular press. We have always sympathised with the spirit of this criticism, but could not bring ourselves to adopt the tone of it. Whatever injustice the Wadias may have received, they cannot but be thankful to the present head of the Marine, Captain, Hext. Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia, at any rate, acknowledges the courtesy and kindness he has invariably had from his superior. We are glad to know this, because over and beyond being a capable officer, Captain Hext is said to be a thorough gentleman, and has more influence with the Government than perhaps any of his predecessors. This being so, the question may be asked, what is to become of the two or three scions of the Wadia family still in the Dockyard ? If they are provided for on this occasion, which may not recur for many long years, the claims of the family may be satisfied, and the Department may gain so much in cheerful hard work.

The *Rast Goftar* says that the authorities are not wholly to blame for taking away the post of Master Builder from the hands of the Wadia family and appointing a European "constructor" in their place, because some members of this family ought to have seen the necessity of qualifying themselves for the honourable office by studying in England. The writer strongly appeals to Capt. Hext to give one of the two subordinate appointments to Mr. Rustomjee J. Wadia, who is fully entitled to it by his services and his qualifications. The writer has a very high opinion of Captain Hext as a good and fair-minded official. By issuing the general order carefully recognizing the services of the Master Builders, Catain Hext had pleased not only the Wadia family but the whole Parsee community, and there was no doubt that he would now give a practical proof of his appreciation of those services by conferring the post to a member of that family.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

The *Rast Goftar* says that in the retirement of Mr. Kemball, after his long and valuable services, extending over a period of thirty-four years, we lose another worthy member of the Bombay Civil Service who has been a friend of the natives. Mr. Kemball was connected with several educational and other public Acts; and in parting from him the paper wish him all happiness and prosperity in the future.

BENGAL.

ABDUCTION.—Mr. Ameer Ali, Barrister, instructed by a native Attorney, applied on behalf of Jooma Khan, a respectable Mahomedan merchant, for the issue of a warrant of arrest against one Abdool, a servant late in his employ, for having abducted his daughter, who he alleged was a minor, being a little over fourteen years of age on the 21st October last, the date on which he missed his daughter, her gold ornaments, and the accused. Mr. Ameer Ali said that the delay in the prosecution was brought about by the complainant trying to trace the whereabouts of the parties. His worship said that this was a case cognisable by the police, and he saw no reason for interfering with it. Mr. Ameer Ali said that the police were made acquainted with the facts at the time of the occurrence, but the accused had then left the jurisdiction, and his whereabouts were not known. Now, however, that he was traced to Chuprah, the police refused to take any action in the matter till a warrant was applied for and obtained. His worship observed that the complainant had been guilty of culpable neglect in allowing such a long time to elapse, and he was certainly not going to assist him now. Mr. Ameer Ali continued to address the Court at great length, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining a summons against the accused, Abdool, for abduction and against his father for harbouring the girl with a guilty knowledge.—*Indian Daily News.*

FOSTERING PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.—Negotiations are said to have lately been going on between the Port Commissioners and the Bengal Public Works Department for the supply by the latter to the former of some 8 crores and 50 lakhs of bricks per annum for the works in connection with the construction of the proposed docks at Kidderpore. The total amount of bricks required by the Port Commissioners for their works is said to be about 25 crores, which is to be supplied in three years.—*Ib.*

MADRAS.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday as the mail train to Bombay was coming round a curve between Yadagiri and Nalwar, the driver noticed a man lying with his head on the near rail, and the train passed over him before it could be stopped. A party then went back to pick up the pieces ; when to their surprise they found the body with its head on—but very drunk. The only injury done was to the man's puggree, which was severely mangled by the wheels. He was led to the train between the guard and looker ; an obstinate tendency which he showed to sit down every few yards being remedied by the gentle application of a talwar which was found on him. When last seen he was in charge of the police at Nalwar station, howling dismally.—*Madras Mail.*

A PERIL AND PADRE.—Lord Radstock as a preacher can scarcely be called a success. "His discourses seem to be less of sermons than of rhapsodies. They contain no argument, and scarcely any thread of connection, and are hardly calculated to create any deep impression on men of cultivated minds. He has a very distinct voice, and a fair delivery, but the attitude he assumes when speaking is not a happy one. With one elbow resting on the cushion, the upper part of the body leaving over the desk or pulpit, and the other hand in his trowsers pockets, he talks as if he were on particularly familiar terms with the Divine authorities, and the audience may safely trust him to guide them in the right direction. He is evidently a good man, and thoroughly in earnest, and as such should be respected. He would seem, however, to have little humility of opinion, and like many other earnest men is inclined to be dogmatic. He speaks of the pleasure and joy to be derived from belief, but belief is like love, and cannot be created 'by order.' We doubt whether his visit to India will have great results. His preaching is much more likely to be of effect amongst the lower classes of a large English manufacturing town than amongst the more highly cultivated classes he is likely to meet in this country. There is no reason why a good peer should not make a good preacher, but it can hardly be said that Lord Radstock would attract an audience if he were not a peer."—*Ib. bid.*

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1884-85 :—

IN THE MONTH OF Nov., 1884.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	49,66,012	70,23,708	1,19,89,720
Exports	1,65,300	10,91,146	11,96,446
Net Imports	48,6,712	59,32,562	1,07,93,274
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF Nov., 1884 (PROGRESSIVE).			
Imports	4,09,36,553	5,83,59,341	9,93,25,894
Exports	1 72,591	1,34,71,936	1,36,44,527
Net Imports	4,07 93,962	4,48,87,405	8,56,81,367

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1884-85 :—

IN THE MONTH OF Nov., 1884.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	21,93,728	29,74,069	51,67,797
Coined & Examined.	16,30,012	26,39,165	42,69,177
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF Nov., 1884 (PROGRESSIVE).			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	23,43,686	2,83,118	2,84,26,804
Coined & Examined.	16,30,012	3,05,533	3,02,35,545

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd January, 1884.

Readings of observations at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. respectively.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·001
Temperature of the Air	74·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	66·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·783
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole being clouded—8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (near 2 p.m.)	80·8
Minimum do. do. (near 6 a.m.)	66·3
General direction of Wind	N. NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	170

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will *positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with the certainty of leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HOW SHALL WE DRESS ?

THE *Indian Mirror* devotes a long article to this question, founding it on Lord Dufferin's observations respecting native costume when a number of Bengali gentlemen waited on him dressed in European costume. The *Mirror* writes :—Has Lord Dufferin ever tried an Eastern suit ? Certainly there is much comfort in pyjamahs, and the loose robe is a blessing in a hot country, but that which crowns this dress is as uncomfortable if not quite as thorny as the proverbial crown of kings. The Asiatic turban sits heavily, say rather stands heavily, on the head, and its graceful folds crush the brows like the beautiful coil of the boa. Here, then, is an initial difficulty which seems to have, strangely enough, escaped His Excellency's consideration. But Lord Dufferin is a man of tact and a Liberal statesman—suppose he tries a compromise. We can afford to sacrifice a little beauty for some comfort. What would his Lordship say to an Indian gentleman, dressed in a flowing long robe, loose pyjamahs—we do not know if a dhoti would not be better and more picturesque still—country shoes or even sandals without socks, and a felt hat ? A solar topee might be exchanged for the felt hat, when this interesting creature of the compromise has occasion to walk out into the sun. We trust that his Lordship will give to this part of the subject his usual earnest attention. But, when all this has been said we are no nearer to the solution of the query at the head of this article :—How shall we dress ? In a country like India the question is surrounded with unusual difficulties. Thanks to the liberal education which our countrymen have received at the hands of their English rulers, we are on this point of becoming a nation, if we are not already one. What shall be our national costume ? They dress in such differently odd ways everywhere—are there any elements of an effective compromise in the variety of costumes, which one meets from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin ? There is only one part of the dress which is anything like universal in the land—it is the dhoti.

No one objects—that is no one from among ourselves—to a dhoti. It is a shade more primitive than the divided garments which are enthusiastically called pyjamahs, and it is certainly more comfortable in a hot country like India. The Indian people as a whole, are quite at home in the dhoti, which it is [illegible] comfortably round the loins, the mat which it is [illegible] cool that we are sure that our countrymen have stuck to it [illegible] dhotied man, however, is becoming an exception in our streets, at any rate in the streets of Presidency Cities. Lord Dufferin may be of another opinion, but what would Europeans think of a Bengali or a Mahratta who walked into his drawing-room with with a dhoti and sandals ? What would those dear creatures, the ladies, say ? Would Mr. Justice Mitter command the same respect as he enjoys now, from the European Bar and from litigants, if he tried cases clad in this national habiliment ? If our countrymen had stuck to their dhoti, they would have furnished with an unanswerable argument the opponents of the Ilbert Bill, for with all its comforts, the dhoti leaves the calves bare, and the ladies in their memorial to the Queen would have rightly insisted on their right of being tried by civilized pantalooned beings, and not by babarous creatures who displayed their calves during the women display their ankles. But the dhoti is not all the Bengali dress. The true Bengali costume is a kind of no dress—an orthodox Bengali gentleman, to be true to his nationality, should go more than half nude with an apology of a chudder round his shoulders. Would Lord Dufferin like to see a gentleman of this type at Government House, would he pay him the compliment of introducing him to the Countess ? Like a courageous man he would, perhaps ; but by so doing he would raise a storm of universal disapprobation from our Anglo-Indian Friends, compared to which the uproar raised by the Criminal Jurisdiction Amendment Bill were nothing. Here, then, is another difficulty which we commend to His Excellency's notice.

Let us take a few more types of Indian dress. The Punjabi is certainly very picturesque in his tight-fitting gothannas,—white coat descending well down the knee—buckled shoes—but, then that huge pile of cloth on his cranium, the modhasa, has all the discomforting ailments of the Asiatic turban. This difficulty might be obviated by the substitution of the white or colored skull-cap which the Hindustanis of the North-West-Provinces wear on their well-oiled hair. But without an unusual expenditure of oil, the cap refuses to set on the head. On a clean-shaved head it is positively ugly and too small—if it was made larger it would be uglier still. We see, then, that oil is imperatively necessary. Now perfumed oil is a luxury in India, which, as Lord Dufferin himself assures us, is a poor country the large majority of the people must put up with common oil—say oil extracted from the cocoanut. But cocoanut oil is not sweet in European nostril. Either the Government should open stores, where Macassar oil could be had for next to nothing, or European noses must be educated to the cocoanut oil standard. Till then, the head-dress difficulty cannot be obviated.

We have written above of a compromise. In this connection, and to make our meaning plain, let us take the Parsi. In mere externals, the Fire-worshipper is the most go-a-head of all Indian people. His dress is borrowed from the Hindu, from the Mahomedan, and from the Christian. He has a [illegible] skin, which being intended chiefly for home use, he tucks into his breeches when he goes out in society. Over this kurta he has a habiliment which in itself is a compromise—a half-shirt, half-waistcoat. He is the only person in India who has sedulously avoided the dhoti, and the result is that he is very uncomfortable. His lower linen is a half pantaloon, a half pyjamah ; and for his head he has a skull-cap and a turban. In a fire drive through the streets of Calcutta, Lord Dufferin may chance to come across this moving and go-a-head compromise, and by this token His Excellency shall know him—His Excellency will find him, the skull-cap jauntily placed on his head, and the turban under his arm. Will this compromise satisfy his Lordship ?

There are certainly other aspects of the question which we have not presented. But we cannot help thinking that the Viceroy had best leave the question of national dress in the hands of the people. The European costume has its advantages, and the Eastern has its own. An Asiatic in his own dress in the drawing-rooms of Europe may be taken for a Rajah, but out of the drawing-rooms, he is likely to be mobbed by street Arabs. European costume for the Indian in England is a positive advantage, and one which is not likely to be questioned by Lord Dufferin himself. It is hard to ask the gentlemen who have for years resided in England to return to their native dress. By putting on the European dress, our countrymen pay a high compliment to their rulers. It is not conceit—it is not a desire to be mistaken for what they are not—it is only the outward badge and the livery of English education and English Government.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

THE first of a series of popular lectures dealing with precautions against cholera was given on Dec. 9 at the Parkes Museum, Margaret-street, Oxford-street. There was a crowded attendance. It had been arranged that the three lectures should be divided into three parts, and that national, local, and personal precautions should be dealt with. Mr. Ernest Hart opened the series by lecturing upon national precautions. In beginning his address Mr. Hart remarked upon the increased knowledge which had been obtained in recent years in regard to cholera, and expressed the confident hope that, should cholera reach England, no such extensive suffering and mortality in our great towns as previous occasions had witnessed would occur. Proceeding to sketch the history of international law and customs, the lecturer dealt briefly with the results of the Vienna convention, and discussed separately the practices of European and Transatlantic nations in dealing with cholera. He urged that the evidence was overwhelming that European quarantine by sea, and land quarantine in any case, had invariably proved not only useless in preventing the extension of disease and loss of life, but cruel and mischievous, and had greatly added to the misery and suffering due to outbreaks of cholera. He condemned the attempts at quarantine practised in France, Italy, and Spain, as being contrary to the experience and knowledge of facts, as well as of science. Quarantine, he maintained, had never kept cholera out of any European country, or limited it in any European district. He proceeded to describe in detail the system of medical inspection at ports and overland, by which alone, he said, reasonable efforts might be made to prevent or limit the importation of cholera. Governments had practised innumerable follies and insanities of quarantine, totally condemned by the experience gained during the last epidemic. Rome, with its pure supply of water and its relatively efficient drainage, had remained free from cholera, while Naples, with its ground soil impregnated with sewage and its filthy habitations and polluted water supply, had suffered most lamentable losses. He had most excellent reasons for believing that the recent outbreak in Paris was due to the temporary supply of a highly-polluted water to particular districts of the city. The prevalence of typhoid was to a large extent the index of the liability to Asiatic cholera. Wherever typhoid prevailed there the local conditions existed which would favour the propagation of cholera ; and until typhoid fever disappeared from among us we cannot consider ourselves free from the risk of the importation and the propagation of this epidemic disease. The lessons he desired to urge were—(1) That quarantine was useless ; (2) that medical inspection of ports was essential, and with this should go measures of isolation, compulsory notification of infectious diseases, and the active exertions of all local authorities to free the districts under their control from the known conditions which render them liable to the extension of epidemic diseases when imported : (3) the disinfection was of most doubtful value under the known condition of such diseases ; (4) that cleanliness in its fullest and widest sense was the prime element of safety. The president, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he entirely indorsed his remarks as to the uselessness of quarantine for the prevention of the spread of cholera. The vote was carried with acclamation. Sir Lyon Playfair, in moving a similar vote to the chairman, said he believed that the most effective precaution was fumigation with sulphur. Dr. Farquharson seconded the motion, which was carried, and the proceedings ended.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes :—"Dr Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 216, High Holborn, London.

THE MARQUIS TSENG.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes :—A Cabinet Minister remarked with reference to the rupture of the London negotiations, "The Marquis Tseng is taking his revenge for the hard things said of him in the French Chamber."

Now, the Marquis must assuredly resent the language applied to him by that strange Foreign Minister, M. Challemel-Lacour, whose tenure of office has left behind such deplorable traces, such deep-rooted misunderstandings, and such irritation, that it will take years to efface them. His expressions must have rankled in the Chinese Ambassador's breast. But, without discussing whether the word "patriotism" has the same sense for a Celestial as for a European, it may be supposed and hoped that the Marquis in rendering the efforts of the negotiators futile was not seeking a personal revenge.

France, no doubt, has not taken into account China's possible resistance ; she has overlooked the extremities to which disdain might goad even a nation a stranger to the ideas of Western civilization. But the Marquis Tseng during his long discharge of diplomatic functions in Europe has not fully perceived the course incumbent on the French Government ever since Riviere's death threw a lurid light on the Tonquin question. He has never informed his Government of the real state of things, for the simple reason that he has never understood it himself. Reviere's death imposed on France the protectorate of Annam and Tonquin. The war is now, it is true, less popular than ever, but public opinion nevertheless demanded it. The tragic event of last May twelvemonth may have been exaggerated for the purpose of making it the starting point of energetic operations, but public opinion certainly demanded them.

Yet this is what the Marquis Tseng has never [illegible] or his Government. He has all along [illegible] on a hardy theory of suzerainty, regardless [illegible] accomplished facts preceding that claim. He [illegible] the first to resort to threats—sometimes a [illegible] mixture of childishness and vigour. He was the first to contemplate the resistance now being offered and the measures now being taken by China. The plans of campaign which she is endeavouring to realize remind me of the warlike visions in which he indulged. Comparing these forecasts with what is going on I cannot help thinking that the man who has just broken off a negociation which had inspired some hopes is more inclined to indulge his warlike imagination than to make peace.

This is a reproach to which he has exposed himself from the outset. At that time France did not contemplate a conquest, a fusion between Cochin China, Annam, and Tonquin, or the extending of her dominion beyond the Delta ; and if things at that time had been shown in their true light to the Court of Pekin—if the Marquis Tseng, instead of exciting the sensitiveness of China, and of making out an offence where all that was asked was the renunciation of a fictitious right, had entered into explanations, the result would be understanding and of compromise, he would not have thus damaged his reputation. The Black Flags would have remained in Yunnan, and China who supported and spurred them on ; and if China had left the Black Flags to themselves, the reduction of Tonquin would not have taken long.

At that time the diplomatic part of the work might have been easily and speedily accomplished. The question was, to whom should be confided the maintenance of peace in the neutral zone to be established ; which of itself proves that the question was the settlement of neighbourly relations. China, so far from asserting claims to suzerainty, seemed to have abandoned them. The Marquis Tseng, however, made no effort to promote agreement, and when he laid like a log. When the sun rose on Wednesday morning, left the pilot-boat Turley in a skiff for the purpose of putting Thomas Marshall, another pilot, on board the steamship Pennsylvania, which was bound for Philadelphia. They succeeded in performing this duty and started back to regain the Turley, which was beating to and fro off the five-fathom light-ship. The weather was very thick, and a heavy sea was running, and they never reached their vessel. It was consequently supposed that they had been lost. Several pilot-boats were sent in search of them and one cruised 300 miles off the coast without discovering a trace. Bertrand told the story of their rescue this afternoon, an the horrible cannibalism to which the survivors were compelled to resort.

Soon after leaving the Pennsylvania they found that they had lost their bearings. They had no compass on board and not one of the Delaware lights was visible. Their frail boat became entirely unmanageable, and the wind and sea rose higher every moment. When daylight broke they were drifting rapidly out to sea before the strong north-west gale, and then abandoned all hopes except that they might be carried within sight of some vessel. This was but a forlorn chance, as Bertrand knew that only by some lucky accident would their little craft, which, for most of the time, was in the hollow of the seas, be sighted from the deck of any vessel. All they could do was to keep her as much as possible before the wind.

The weather was bitterly cold and they had left the Turley in such haste that they had failed to take their thickest clothing or to throw in any water or provisions. Soon the spray, driven by the cutting blasts, froze upon their oilskins and their stiffened muscles refused to do their duty. One man attended to the helm, while the others attempted to keep the boat from swamping by constantly bailing her. All Monday and Monday night and Tuesday they drove aimlessly about, suffering the extremes of hunger, thirst and cold. Toward dusk on Tuesday evening both the Norwegians, who were pilot apprentices, became delirious, and before Bertrand could control them they lost the oars and everything else that was loose in the boat, and they were thus left without any means of handling the skiff. Bertrand can hardly explain how it escaped from filling or capsizing. He says that he occasionally sunk into a stupor in which the ravings of his shipmates, the roar of the wind and the lashing of the waves were curiously mingled in whatever remained to him of consciousness.

He supposes that it was about midnight of Tuesday when one of the Norwegians, whose name neither himself nor Swanson knew, drew his sailor's knife from its sheath and made several plunges at him, declaring that he would kill him and drink his blood, but the deranged man was too weak too feeble to carry out his intention. Exhausted by his long fast, and clad in his icy garments as in a coat of mail, he fell shrieking and gasping across the thwarts at Bertrand's feet. In a few minutes he was dead. The clouds had passed away, the moon had risen, and its beams fell upon the contorted features of the dead sailor upon whose face the freezing spray quickly formed a film of ice. To add to the peril of the remaining men the boat shipped a great deal of water. The boiler was among the things that the crazy men had thrown overboard, and Bertrand was forced to take off one of his rubber boots to use in its place. Thus he freed the boat from water, but his unprotected foot was frozen.

Swanson was so near death as to be incapable of rendering any assistance, and except when he was raving he laid like a log. When the sun rose on Wednesday morning, Bertrand eagerly scanned the horizon in search of a sail, but he saw nothing. As his glance fell upon the corpse of the dead sailor it occurred to him that there might be the means of prolonging life until rescue came. Horrible as the idea of cannibalism was to him he realized that nothing else remained between them and death. He roused Swanson and was happy to discover that his mind had comparatively cleared and that he understood what was said to him. The cold had not abated, but the sea had gone down. The day was bright and Bertrand knew that if they could keep alive until nightfall they would in all likelihood be picked up, as they could not be out of the path of the coasting vessels. Then came the supreme moment. Bertrand indicated to Swanson what he proposed to do and the latter agreed with him. With the small remnant of strength left them they took the stiffened oilskins and the underclothing from the dead and left a portion of the body exposed. Into his breast and shoulders they plunged their knives and eagerly sucked the blood from the wounds. They immediately felt refreshed and the tortures which they had experienced were allayed. Pausing for a moment in their work, they returned to it and cut strips of flesh from the corpse. Each devoured a little, though Bertrand says it was with a loathing which only the conviction of self-preservation could enable him to conquer. Then they laid back under the gunwails of their craft, occasionally raising their heads to scan the water for a sail.

They were conscious of the passage of time, but when the sun went down Bertrand saw passing its disk the incline of a vessel not more than a mile distant and headed almost directly toward them. The welcome vision paralyzed him at first, and, springing to his feet, with some vigour he stretched himself to his full height in the stern-sheets, and drawing off his oilskin coat swung it high above his head. Just at this moment fortune favored him, the boat mounting high upon the crest of a long roller, so that it was thrown into full view of the lookout on the forecastle of the vessel. For about a moment she held her course, and he feared that in the fading light they were not seen. A moment more and he knew that she was coming around before the wind, which was blowing from the westward. Her foresail, mainsail and spanker were swung out wing and wing, and she was headed straight toward them.

The rescuing vessel proved to be the Hellen L. Angel, which in the storm had missed making the capes of the Chesapeake. As she neared the helpless castaways she launched a boat and by 6 o'clock of Wednesday evening they were comfortably resting in her cabin and comforted with generous food and drink. For sixty hours they had had nothing but the salt water and the flesh and blood of their shipmate. The scene of the rescue was eighty-five miles south-east of the Delaware light-ship, so that in the three days and two nights which elapsed since they put off. From the Turley they had drifted around that narrow compass of space. Just before the Angel bore down upon them they threw overboard the body of the dead sailor into a stupor in which the ravings of his shipmates, the roar of the wind and the lashing of the waves were curiously mingled in whatever remained to him of consciousness.

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MARRIAGE CUSTOMS OF AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, M.P., read a paper at the meeting of the Anthropological Institute "Marriage Customs and Relationships among Australian Aborigines." Summarizing the present state of our knowledge respecting the subject, Sir J. Lubbock stated that many tribes were divided into families, or gentes, and no man might marry a woman of his own gens. For instance, among the Mount Gambier, South Australia, natives are divided as a Kumite or a Kroki, every woman a Kumitegor or a Krokigor. No Kumite might marry a Kumitegor, nor a Kroki a Krokigor. In many cases the divisions were more complex, but the general principle was as stated above. These divisions often extended through many tribes and over hundreds of miles. But within these restrictions were left, as to marriage, on the other hand, in one sense, every man was considered as a husband of every woman belonging to the gens with which he was permitted to marry, so that, as Messrs. Fison and Howitt forcibly put it, he might have 1,000 miles of wives. But though we might call this marriage—and it was a right which in old times was generally and to a certain extent still was recognized as perfectly legal and respectable—it did not help us to the origin of marriage in the word. This latter form of "communal marriage" (as he had proposed to call it) was no doubt aboriginal and founded on natural instincts. But how did the institution of "individual marriage" arise ? Individual marriage could not be derived from communal marriage, because, however much the gentes might be subdivided, the wives must remain in common within the gens. Messrs. Fison and Howitt did not, he thought, sufficiently realize the fundamental distinction between these two customs. They spoke of both as marriage, and, indeed, we had no other word for them. Yet they were radically distinct, and even opposite in their characteristics. He (Sir J. Lubbock) had suggested in his work on the "Origin of Civilization" that while in such a state of things no man could appropriate a woman belonging to his own tribe exclusively to himself, still that if he captured one belonging to another tribe he thereby acquired an individual and peculiar right to her, and she became his exclusively, no one else having any claim to or property in her. He considered that this explained the prevalence of the form of capture in marriage, first pointed out by the late Mr. M'Lennan in his excellent work on "Primitive Marriage," but which Mr. M'Lennan attributed to the prevalence of exogamy, or the custom of marrying outside the tribe ; while, on the contrary, Sir J. Lubbock maintained that individual marriage was founded on capture, because this could alone give a man an exclusive right. This view had recently been contested by Messrs. Fison and Howitt, but Sir J. Lubbock replied in detail to their arguments, and supported his suggestion by strong evidence, of which some was taken from facts recorded in their own work. In a discussion which followed, Mr. C. Staniland Wake and Mr. Bertin spoke, and Sir J. Lubbock, replying, pointed out how much a study of this subject among uncivilized tribes had helped to explain what seemed strange to our notions in the story of Helen of Troy.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sole wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

STORY OF A LAWYER.

THE following anecdote is said to be literary true of an eminent lawyer. The gentleman in question, who was then quite young, was retained as advocate in a case on which, not feeling himself sufficiently prepared to plead, he was very desirous of obtaining a postponement. As, however, the court, had already protracted its session beyond the usual period in consequence of an unusual amount of business, and of course the jury were impatient to be released from their duress, he was well aware that it would be impossible to procure such a postponment unless he could allege some extraordinary cause. Fortunately or unfortunately, as the result proved, he had a lively imagination, and had quickly formed a plan which he was sure would be successful. With his handkerchief to his eyes he addressed the court in great apparent emotion :—"May it please the court, I have just heard of the dangerous illness of my venerable mother, who is lying at the point of death. Under such circumstances, much as I regret protracting an already lengthened session, I must request that this case be postponed. My feelings are so powerfully agitated that I should be unable to do justice to the case, feeling as I do that my proper place is at the bedside of my mother." The pathetic appeal was completely successful. A feeling of earnest sympathy for the afflicted counsel pervaded all hearts, and the jurors, though anxious to return to their families, were not so hard of heart to wish to have the business of the court proceed at such a sacrifice of personal feelings. The judge, who was a tender-hearted man, had risen, and was about to grant the request of the counsel, when the deep hush was broken by a shrill voice, which proceeded from a lady who was bending over the railing of the gallery. It was the mother of the eloquent counsel, who, so far from being at the point of death, came without her son's knowledge to hear him plead. "James, James !" she exclaimed, in a voice that could be distinctly heard all over the house—"James, James ! how often have I chastised you for lying ?" It is needless to say that the court-room fairly shook with laughter, and the eloquent counsel sat down completely non-plussed. The case was not postponed.

ANOTHER STORY OF CANNIBALISM AT SEA.

DESPATCHES to the Philadelphia *Press* of Nov. 28 from Lewes, Delaware, say :—

"The three-master schooner Helen J. Angel, from Georgetown, S. C., for Baltimore, brought into port to-day pilot Marshall Bertrand and Alfred Swanson, a Norwegain, two of the three men who on Monday morning left the pilot-boat Turley in a skiff for the purpose of putting Thomas Marshall, another pilot, on board the steamship Pennsylvania, which was bound for Philadelphia. They succeeded in performing this duty and started back to regain the Turley, which was beating to and fro off the five-fathom light-ship. The weather was very thick, and a heavy sea was running, and they never reached their vessel. It was consequently supposed that they had been lost. Several pilot-boats were sent in search of them and one cruised 300 miles off the coast without discovering a trace. Bertrand told the story of their rescue this afternoon, an the horrible cannibalism to which the survivors were compelled to resort.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 3.

MONEY in London re-opens at previous rates; 4 per cent. on 3 and 3½ per cent. on 6 months' bills, but Consols are quoted ⅛ lower at 99½. Rupee Paper ⅛ higher at 78⅝ for Fours and 79 15-16 for Fours-and-a-half. French Rentes in Paris are quoted ⅛ higher at 100½.

In the Mincing-lane markets the only change is in Wheat, which is again firmer, and the Liverpool arrival quotations are advanced 1d. per cental.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady at unchanged prices on the spot, but 1-32d. higher for Americans to arrive, and to-day comes firm without change, the sales both days being estimated at 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 cent. higher at 11 ⅛; futures 9 points up at 11·39 for April, 11·52 cents per lb for May shipment. To-day rates come unaltered.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the statistical position with the corresponding date of the two previous years. If Reuter is correct—but of that we are doubtful—the total visible supply has decreased 330,000 bales during the fortnight, and is now 910,000 below last and 460,000 less than the year before. However that may be, there is no gainsaying the falling off in the American receipts, which have lost 55,000 bales as compared with the previous week, although still 20,000 bales more than the corresponding week last year. Should a corresponding decrease be shown in the coming se'nnight short crop estimates will have to be accepted, and a further rise in prices might then be looked for with considerable certainty, as in the present position of supply 6d. per lb. for Americans would not be an outside level with a crop of 6 millions, whilst 5½ millions might mean nearer 6½.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	154,000	134,000	223,000
" Exports to U. K.	96,000	89,000	123,000
" " Continent	55,000	45,000	66,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,676,000	3,537,000	3,658,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,330,000	1,091,000	1,384,000
" Cont. "	963,000	839,000	877,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,040,000	1,277,000	905,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	2,730,000	3,460,000	3,210,000
" " Surats	320,000	360,000	453,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	604,000	680,000	710,000
" London	47,000	56,000	83,000
American afloat	260,000	280,000	330,000
East Indian "	25,000	75,000	38,000
	936,000	1,091,000	1,161,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	6d.	5 15-16d.	5 11-16d
" Good Fair Dholleras	4 ¾d.	4 5-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	1¼d.	1½d.	1 7-16d

To-day's Cotton market here has been exceedingly dull as regards the extent of business doing, but so far as sellers are concerned the tone is firmer than ever on the strength of the American advices. Quotations for new crops are:—

Good Broach, March	Rs. 228	to Rs. 230	
" Omra, "	" 200	" 202	
" Dholleras, April	" 200	" 202	
" Bengals, January	" 162		

The weather up-country has now become more settled, but in the Berars the arrivals are insignificant, and it is not possible yet to fairly estimate the extent of damage done by the late rains. Estimates of the Omra crop are from 8 to 12 annas of a full yield, but regarding Bengals advices are very discouraging both in the matter of quality and quantity. It is currently reported that the end of next month will see about the end of the crop.

WHEAT is not quite so firm to-day, but prices are unaltered.

SEEDS are quiet at previous values.

FREIGHTS keep very firm, not so much from the quantity of cargo offering as the paucity of tonnage. For Liverpool the liners hold for 25s. old scale for Wheat, of which there is a considerable quantity in the market for native account. London is 27s. 6d. Continental ports 26s. 3d. per ton.

IMPORTS.—Goods are quiet but very steady, the home advices being distinctly firmer, although here there is a decided absence of life in the demand. Yarns are dull both imported and local. The latter especially so owing to less favourable accounts again from China. Coals are in more demand again as the season opens, with only a very limited supply.

EXCHANGE remains steady at yesterday's quotations, only a very small business having been done. Ready rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 7¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-32d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 7 17-32d.	"
France " "	2·06	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steadier somewhat at Rs. 98 7-16 for Fours and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half, the latter quite nominal.

SHARES.—The market for Spinning Mill shares is dull to a degree, and a further general reduction in prices of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share must be quoted. Sellers, no doubt, are mostly brokers on speculation, but there are no investors buying at the moment to check the downward move which their operations create and foster. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are down to Rs. 4,750, Breacher and Co., Ld., to Rs. 1,185. Bank of Combays have recovered again to Rs. 765. Press Companies are all weak, Mofussils back to Rs. 400.

DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
18, RAMPART ROW,
May be consulted daily from 10 *till* 5.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut against the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
43 Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GADNEY—December 7, at Harkstead, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Gadney, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GILL—December 31, in London, Georgina Susan, daughter of the late William Gill, Barrister-at-Law.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NISSEN—December 22, at Dhari, Kattywar, the wife of Captain G. C. K. Nissen, of a son.

DEATH.

PITALE—January 1, at his residence, 46, Sadashiv-street Girgaum Back-road, Mr. Nilaji Pandurang Pitale, Government Pensioner, Political and Educational Departments, Secretariat, aged 76 years, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan his loss.

ZANZIBAR.

DEATH.

SADLER—January 1, Charles Alfred, Engineer, on board the Telegraph steamer Great Northern, crowned close to Zanzibar. (By telegram.)

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY, 5 1885.

THERE is an instructive little fable which shows the fatal consequences which befell in a case where an eagle had its nest in the topmost boughs of a mighty tree and a family of porkers in the trunk, and both were led to form a mistaken estimate of the other's purpose and designs. A mistaken fox, who formed the one medium of communication between them, represented to the one that the eagle was watching for an opportunity of treating the hungry nestlings to a young sucking pig, and to the other that the parents of the pigglings were busy rooting under the tree, in order to bring it down and eat up the young eaglets. The mutual suspicion thus engendered was so great that above nor below could the ordinary avocations of life be carried on; want of food led to weakness and death, and the fox, regretting doubtless the result of its mistaken intermediation, attended the obsequies of the victims of credulity. It seems to us possible to apply the moral of this fable to the people of India and the people at home, who are under a process not altogether dissimilar to that set forth so pathetically by the fabulist. The people in England are being assiduously told that India is disaffected; that Native Princes are conspiring; that the native army is not to be relied upon; that the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act has unmuzzled sedition; that the British raj is upon the brink of an abyss. And when it is known in India that this is the horrible tale which is told in certain broadsheets in England, there is no doubt that on this side it is supposed that the English public believe it or may believe it, and suspicion begets suspicion, and supposed ill-will begets hatred and malice and all uncharitableness. It is as well to point out that a habit of telling disquieting tales is growing up in certain quarters, and briefly to indicate what may be its unwelcome and even disastrous consequences. Quitting fable let us turn to a recent instance of the kind of misapprehensions which lead to unfortunate results. Whoever reckoned upon the retiring Viceroy being permitted to quit India without having to sustain at least one more denunciation reckoned without the *Times* Calcutta correspondent. By this time, of course, Lord Ripon is on his way home, and he cannot be greatly affected by what is said of him. If we refer to it now, it is because we feel that the cause of good government, to say nothing of concord between the various sections of the community, must be hindered so long as patent and serious misconceptions of what is going on in India are transmitted home by the one writer who is in a position to regularly instruct English opinion on Indian affairs. The writer whose enviable lot it is to represent the *Times* in India and India in the *Times* telegraphed home an account of Lord Ripon's tour which could never have been published in this country, where the facts were known. Lord Ripon's journey, we are told was "perhaps the most mischievous act of his Viceroyalty, for it has gone far to widen the gulf beween races that he has done so much to create." The counts of this indictment are duly set out. Lord Ripon showed "a sad want of tact" in his speeches; he posed as "the sole friend of the natives;" he "entirely ignored his colleagues;" and, "when he condescended to allude to his countrymen in India, he did so in an almost insulting manner." It is from these particular assertions that the writer derives his general charge that the journey which Lord Ripon made a few weeks ago was perhaps the most mischievous act of his Viceroyalty; and it is of some consequence therefore—not on personal, but on general grounds—to ascertain how much or how little truth there is in each of them. When brought to the test of fact, the four counts in the indictment break down. When the allegation of "a sad want of tact" is made, the burden of proof lies upon those who make it. [Where are the] proofs of the offence in this direction with which Lord Ripon is charged? Where were the outrages on taste alleged to have left the mark of the beast on that long course of oratory which began before he had left the Punjab, and which did not end even when he had left Calcutta? What interest did he offend? Upon whose susceptibilities did he impinge? What unpleasant memories did he revive? We have seen it plausibly urged that he showed a want of moral courage in carefully abstaining from allusions to disagreeable topics—a reproach which if made good would certainly not sustain the Calcutta correspondent's charge. But the correspondent gives no bill of particulars in support of his wholesale denunciations. No specific objection has been urged by him or by the other opponents of Lord Ripon's policy to these speeches. The truth is—and it should be as well known in Calcutta as it is here—that these speeches, though freely commented upon in all directions, have all withstood the scalpel of reasoned criticism. The journalist who has told the English public that they were wanting in tact, that they insulted the European community, and ignored the services of everybody but the speaker, has been the first to assert that there is any offensive or irritating matter in them.

The allegation that Lord Ripon posed as the one reformer, the sole friend of the natives, could only be made by a critic who had neither heard nor read the late Viceroy's speeches. A critic who concerned himself with the speeches that were delivered, instead of with those that he imagined had been delivered, would have seen that Lord Ripon, instead of posing as "the one reformer," defended his greater measures—and especially those which had been most under controversy, —mainly on the ground that they were developments of measures already in existence —that he was at least as much continuing and developing processes commenced by others as starting new processes of his own. If there was one suggestion in the addresses presented to him which he welcomed with especial cordiality, it was the suggestion that he had acted as the successor and continuator of the work of Lord William Bentinck, of Lord Canning, of Lord Mayo. Here, surely, was none of the political egoism which his Calcutta critic has detected in his speeches. The charge that he entirely ignored his colleagues is less important in a public sense, though it is a reflection upon the generosity of a public man which it would be easy to show is utterly without warrant. So far is it from the truth, that at Aligarh he took the opportunity, to use his own words, "of tendering to those distinguished men with whom he had been associated during the course of his Vicoroyalty, his hearty thanks for the cordial manner in which they had co-operated with him, and for the valuable assistance which they had afforded him." So, too, at Bombay—though this was after the charge to which we are alluding was made—Lord Ripon said:—"Throughout the whole time of my Viceroyalty I have received valuable support from my colleagues of the Executive Council. I have always acted in closest intimacy and most friendly co-operation with them, and on this, as upon other occasions, tender them my warmest thanks." It is pretty clear, then, that no one can pretend that Lord Ripon ignored his colleagues, without ignoring everything that he has said about them. As to the "almost insulting allusions" which Lord Ripon is said to have made to his countrymen in India, all that people of normal imagination can say on the subject is that they know nothing of these allusions. But if some of Lord Ripon's critics have found in his calm and good-tempered reference to misrepresentations of his policy, anything in the nature of an insult to themselves, there is a meaning, after all, in the last count of the indictment which the *Times* correspondent has framed. The meaning in that case would be simply this—that the cap fits.

It is perhaps too much to hope that Lord Dufferin, and those with him who will in the coming years apply themselves to the working out of the great problems of Indian government and Indian administration, will be exempt from criticism of the kind we have just referred to. From the Duke of Wellington's familiar truism that "the King's government must be carried on" there are derived a whole order of obligations, of which one certainly is that the acts of the representatives of the Crown shall be fairly discussed, without partiality and without passion. Is there not a need to ask that those who have the ear of the public at home and in India will in the future be more mindful of the obligation than they have been in the recent past? It is just because the *Times* correspondent has, as a London contemporary shrewdly puts it, "the exclusive opportunity of expounding Indian politics in the English press," that there is a real need for indicating the unreality—the dangerous unreality—of his exposition upon this occasion, which is in many respects typical of others. The public opinion of England in regard to India is largely—perhaps mainly—derived from the information telegraphed home from Calcutta by a correspondent who occupies a position which makes it of the highest importance that he should not be led to reflect the narrowest, the least robust, and the least impartial aspects of mere Bengal opinion. We hope that it is not within the power of anyone to persuade the public at home that the magnificent demonstrations of loyalty to the Crown and of affection for its representative which began at Umballa in November, and which ended in Bombay only in the week before last, were mere excuses for the display of hatred to the Government of which the object of those demonstrations had been the head. And yet against the allegation that the Calcutta demonstrations were largely organized by professional agitators, how many of those who read it will be able to set the very pertinent fact that there are no professional agitators of any weight or influence in Calcutta? A grave responsibility attaches to the exercise of a practical monopoly in leading or misleading opinion in England in relation to events in India. The injustice that is done to individual statesmen by such a message as that to which we have referred, great though it is, is the least serious element in the matter. The real danger is lest the public of England should be thrown into a condition of distrust, leading to irritation and possible injustice, by the unfortunate impression which is created by repeating in Printing-house-square the gabble of Calcutta. Any such feeling is sure to have a reflex influence upon India.

THE Government Pleader of Belgaum recently took the trouble to give the officials of his district a gratuitous lesson in law, but so far from getting any thanks for it, or being included in the New Year's list of decorations, he has been incontinently snubbed by Government for his pains. The subject of the pleader's lesson was the proper mode of cancelling receipt stamps, and as this is a matter of interest to the general public, and particularly to bankers and business men, we may as well treat the Belgaum Gamaliel with somewhat more respect than he has received from his official superiors, and extract from his proceedings what useful instruction we may. It appears that the pleader presented a bill for his fees to the Treasury Officer at Belgaum, duly receipted indeed, but having the stamp cancelled by a couple of cross-lines only. The Treasury Officer requested the pleader to write his name on the stamp, and the pleader, being a pleader, naturally asked why. "Because," said the Treasury Officer, "section 11 of the Stamp Act requires that the stamp be cancelled so that it cannot be used again, and a stamp which is merely crossed with lines might be used again: so be so good as to write your name on it." "You are a remarkably clever Treasury Officer," replies the pleader, doubtless in choicest Canarese, "but I don't agree with you, and as section 62 prescribes a fine of Rs. 100 for infractions of section 11 you had better prosecute me for not cancelling the stamp properly. The interesting point you raise can then be authoritatively determined. Meanwhile I have done as much cancelling as I mean to do for this time, and I will thank you to pay up." "You must write your name across the stamp, or go without the money," retorts the treasurer in the form of an ultimatum, and in this form the question ascended through all the various grades of the official hierarchy—the Collector, the Commissioner, the Superintendent of Stamps, the Legal Remembrancer—until it finally reached for adjudication the infallible throne of wisdom in such matters, viz., the Revenue Department of Government. Each of these several authorities has recorded an elaborate opinion on the knotty point raised, and from the accumulations of learning thus made accessible we gather that the actual state of the law on the subject is as follows:—In the first place it is undoubtedly the case that every person who affixes a receipt stamp to a receipt for a sum of money of Rs. 20 or upwards, or who proceeds to execute such an instrument, is bound by the law of the land "to cancel the stamp so that it cannot be used again." And in the second place it is also beyond cavil that "any person required by such law to cancel an adhesive stamp, and failing to cancel such stamp in manner prescribed, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees." We rather fancy we have seen a good many receipts in our time in which the stamps have not been cancelled in the manner prescribed, or in any manner whatever, and that if each such case produced a fine of one hundred rupees there would be an acceptable addition to the revenue. But what is the manner prescribed? Simply so that it cannot be used again. The law in England is more definite on this point, and requires the signature or initials and the true date to be written across the stamp; but the Indian Legislature in its wisdom has purposely left the particular mode of cancellation entirely to the discretion of the person cancelling for the time being. The upshot of the matter is that the most perfect cancellation is the English one of signature or initials with date, but that any *bona fide* cancellation, even one of mere cross-lines, will satisfy the terms of the Act, and that a cancellation of some kind or another is imperatively required under a penalty of Rs. 100. This being the state of the law, we must undoubtedly govern ourselves accordingly, as the now almost forgotten Mr. Ayrton used to say. Such being the conclusion of the whole matter, our readers will, we imagine, hear with some surprise that Government decided that while the Government Pleader of Belgaum was strictly within his right in refusing to be dictated to by the Treasury Officer who undertook to explain the state of the law to him, and was also strictly correct in the view he took of what the law of the matter actually is, his refusal to do as he was bid was "needless and rude obstructiveness," of which the Governor in Council expresses his disapproval. The pleader has at any rate given a useful lesson in a practical point of law, of which Government has not hesitated to avail itself, for Treasury Officers have been informed that though it is to be wished that all persons presenting bills for payment should initial and date the stamps, any deficiency in this respect, over and above a sufficient cancellation of the stamp, can be added by the Treasury Officers themselves. Bankers and business men will, no doubt, follow the same procedure.

WE understand that Professor Forrest, in pursuing his examination of the Secretariat records which has been taken in hand under the personal inspiration of Sir James Fergusson, has had the good fortune to find several original autograph despatches of Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards more famous as F. M. the Duke of Wellington. They are written in a beautifully clear and elegant hand, without correction or interlineation, [illegible] describe with a simplicity and brevity [illegible] would be inconceivable in these latter times events and victories of the highest importance. We believe it is His Excellency's intention to include facsimiles of these historic documents in the forthcoming volume of selections from Government records, which will, no doubt, be edited with the acumen and good taste which characterise Professor Forrest's recent edition of the Minutes of Mountstuart Elphinstone.

The article in the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* of which the substance is telegraphed to-day repeats an assurance which, if we had not heard it over and over again, might make a favourable impression upon English public opinion. We have before now heard that Russia has no aggressive designs in Central Asia; we have also heard from Russian sources that there is no ground for antagonism between the two Powers. All that we now ask is that an official sanction, in the form of practical action, should be given to these semi-official assurances. The observation that the whole of Herat, being Afghan territory, cannot be the object of Russian designs is but the repetition of a communication made by the Russian ambassador to Lord Granville at least ten years ago. It scarcely accords, nevertheless, with the presence of Russian troops at Pul-i-Khatun, and we shall not be able to realise what it is worth until in the coming negotiations—if they ever are entered upon—it is seen how much territory Russia is disposed to admit to be Afghan. And whatever the St. Petersburg semi-official paper may say, we should certainly look upon any action of Russia as aggresive which injured English prestige in India. Any such act, indeed, we should strenuously resist. Opinions may differ as to the point at which a Russian advance would become inimical to our interest, but St. Petersburg politicians may be sure that there is no want of vigilance on the subject either in India or in England, and the question whether there shall be antagonism between the two Powers is one that must be settled at St. Petersburg, and not here. The protest against English misconstruction of Russian policy will be superfluous, if not insincere, so long as Russia herself is constantly changing her attitude, and making it impossible for the most generous of her critics to be sure what her intentions are.

A CORRESPONDENT who was present at the opening of the new Fergusson College, Poona, describes the speech delivered by Professor Wordsworth as remarkably eloquent and impressive, and adds that though full of sympathy with the natives in their highest aspirations, he had the courage to warn them most impressively and eloquently against the danger of revolutionary chimeras. "I never heard such earnest, quiet, unaffected eloquence," says our correspondent. "It is said sometimes that natives cannot cheer, but they certainly are learning to do so, and they cheered on this occasion most heartily."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will probably return to Bombay to-morrow, to stay here until his departure on the 3rd of April next. Lord Reay will, we hear, arrive in Bombay at the end of March.

JOTTINGS FROM ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, DEC. 23.

THE Egyptian troops are not yet away from Harrah; it is a slow and difficult work. Accounts have to be squared, and this is not an easy matter, for the Egyptian authorities will not pay more than they can help. Then again, arrangements have to be made with the native tribes to allow the troops to pass without molestation. It is predicted that there will be troublesome times at Harrah when the British first take charge. The surrounding tribes will settle old scores, and they are not a few. Men inexperienced in the customs of those people may therefore have rough times there.

The collection of customs dues on imports and exports has been transferred from Aden to the ports on the Somali coast, and the wisdom of this arrangement has been questioned, for the reason that at Aden the office staff has the advantage of experience and efficiency, whereas on the coast adequate means of carrying out this important work have not been provided. There are not sufficient clerks, and the few that there are have not received the necessary training. The amount of work will be immense, and much more than is anticipated. The pay offered is so small that it is difficult to obtain suitable men, willing to risk their lives and exchange the comforts of civilization for the uncertainties and hardships of barbarism.

The village of Shaikh Othman, eight miles to the north of Aden, which was purchased from the Sultan of Yemen in 1881, is now being rapidly populated in a rather novel manner. The place has proved hitherto to be somewhat of a "white elephant," it possesses no advantages nor inducements for people to reside there, being without natural resources and affording employment to very few people. It is also too far from the business quarter of Aden for coolies and others earning their daily bread to travel to and fro. Therefore Shaikh Othman has hitherto not thriven. Now, however, a change is being effected. Coolies, jins, gharry-drivers, and others are being deported in a wholesale manner, and are compulsorily made to sojourn there; but the problem to be solved is—how are they to exist? They are not at all pleased with this arrangement; but some people are too obtuse to perceive advantages, or too selfish to sacrifice their means of existence for the purpose of rendering this suburban township no longer a white elephant.

I hear that Mr. Power, late lieutenant, has been awarded a certain sum in rupees, annas, and pies, the value of his passage home.

A dance was given at the Aden Club on the 16th inst. Another will take place at the Camp on the 29th; but it is reported that there will be no "At Home" at the Residency this year, and that the General will retire in March next on a Colonel's pension.

Captain King has replaced Lieutenant Kingsmill at Zeylah. Neither, I believe, is quite satisfied with the change. But who on earth is ever contented with his lot?

The fortifications are being briskly proceeded with. The Perim coal station is injuring Aden trade. The assessment rates have been advanced from two pies to twenty-four.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, DEC. 30.

WE are experiencing very curious weather here just now. It has been raining pretty hard off and on for the last four or five days, and even as I write it is raining the proverbial "cats and dogs." And there seems every likelihood of this disagreeable weather continuing for some days longer. It has completely spoilt the Christmas vacation, for it has prevented everyone from moving out-of-doors. Those who had planned shikar excursions have been sorely disappointed. Man proposes, &c.

The long expected visit of Mr. Cordery, the Resident, has at last been paid. He arrived here this evening. Some attempt was made to decorate the railway station with flags and bunting, but the inclemency of the weather prevented much being done in this direction. Almost all the officers of the station were on the platform to receive Mr. Cordery, including Mr. Heavey, Colonel Bell, Dr. Little, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Coode, Mr. Vicajee, Mr. Wright, Mr. Hare, Majors Bullock and Grant, and others. A company of Contingent Infantry from Ellichpur came in this morning, and was drawn up at the railway station for the Resident's inspection. Another company was told off to guard his camp. The train arrived punctually, and all those assembled on the platform were introduced to Mr. Cordery by the Commissioner, Mr. Heavey. After shaking hands with these gentlemen, he was introduced to the members of the local municipality, who had come there to receive him with an address of welcome. Mr. Cordery gave them a courteous hearing, and after a suitable reply he took leave of them and was driven to the Commissioner's bungalow, where a Volunteer guard-of-honour, composed of 3 officers (2 Captains and a lieutenant), 4 non-commissioned officers, and 26 Volunteers, was drawn up to receive him. As soon as the carriage drew near, the guard presented [illegible] Mr. Cor[illegible] (lighted and the officers were [illegible]ced to h[illegible] Major Little, the commandAfter [illegible] Inquiries of Captain Nicholetts [illegible]ident the [illegible]red the Volunteers for turning out notwithstanding the bad state of the weather.

Mr. Cordery was expected on the 22nd instant. While on his way hither he went to Bombay to bid adieu to Lord Ripon, when an urgent telegram from his first Assistant summoned him to Hyderabad back again, as his "immediate presence at head-quarters" was necessary. His suite consists of Captain Gilchrist, Military Secretary, Captain Newell, second Assistant Resident, and Lieutenant Melville, Assistant Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. Mr. Cunningham, first Assistant Resident, remains at Hyderabad to carry on the current duties of the Resident's Office.

Mr. Cordery will remain here a day or two, and then go on to Akola to inspect the offices there. After his return thence he will proceed to Ellichpur. A grand durbar will be held here on the 1st proximo, at which all the principal inhabitants will be introduced to the Resident. Some sports are also likely to come off shortly. Mr. Cordery is the guest of Mr. Heavey for the present. To-morrow a ball will be given by Mr. Heavey in honour of his guest, at which all Amraoti are expected to be present.

Christmas has come and gone very quietly here. There have been no amusements of any sort. In fact, the weather was dead against us, and would not allow us to do anything. We hope better luck will attend us next time, and that something in the shape of a Christmas tree will be got up for the children.

In my last I mentioned the fact of a constable being wounded by a Pardesi who was running amuck at Jessigaon. I am glad to say the brave fellow is quite well again, and that a month's pay has been awarded him by Colonel Lane, the Inspector-General of Police, for his bravery. It is such rewards that stimulate men to perform their duties satisfactorily.

THE INTERNATIONAL DUTY OF INDIA IN REGARD TO CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The tocsin rings through the cities of Europe, proclaiming the alarm that cholera has intruded itself into fair provinces where it should not occur, and is there ruthlessly destroying thousands of valuable lives. Kings and State Councillors, sanitary experts and leaders of public opinion, are all made anxious by the terrible pestilence which is here to-day and may be there to-morrow, and seeming to defy all efforts at prevention. Throughout Europe it is the opinion alike of experts and of the general populace that the permanent home of this dreaded pestilence is India, that that peninsula is "its only place of origin," and that India disseminates the scourge to distant countries by ships, by infected clothing, and by persons actually suffering from the disease.

Here, then, is a terrible charge laid at the door of the people and the Government of India. The day has gone by when we in this country can remain satisfied with our own health conditions and accept the continued prevalence of cholera in India as a scourge which cannot be prevented. If it is true that India is a great, nay the only permanent, cholera centre, and that it is from this country the disease radiates to other countries and afflicts other nations, it is our duty in the great interests of international health to show to those nations with whom we have permanent commercial relations that we are using every means in our power to eradicate the scourge. Have we performed this duty in the past, and are we doing it now? If we have, what has been the measure of our success? The reply to these questions cannot, I fear, satisfy the people of Europe. For if it is true, as has been alleged, that India has disseminated the late outbreak of cholera in Europe, then it is to be feared that we shall soon disseminate another epidemic, and we shall do so because our commerce with those countries is increasing, and so also is the speed of our ocean communications. Any extension of the railway system which will bring Europe and India to more rapid communication than now obtains will render the transit of cholera more sure. Time and progress will therefore only aggravate the danger.

It is now very evident that the nations of Europe are not prepared to accept another cholera epidemic from India without adopting the most strenuous measures of prevention. England may not agree with the Continental nations as to the practical utility of quarantine and the disinfection of ships and their cargoes as now practised by those nations, she may even laugh at the establishment of sanitary cordons, but our objections and doubts may fail to satisfy the nations that believe they are exposed to cholera visitations from India. And as assuredly those nations have the right to do so, they will exercise that right in adopting such means of prevention as may appear judicious to them. England may advise the Continental nations to improve their systems of conservancy, copy English systems of sewerage, keep their houses clean, and await the advent of cholera with confidence. This, indeed, is the doctrine which England has been proclaiming to these nations for several months past, and, be it hoped, with some practical good effect. But when we have exhausted our stock of sanitary advice and the Continental nations have followed as much of that advice as they consider necessary, we shall by no means have answered the all-important question—why should the nations who are in constant commercial relations with us be exposed to cholera epidemics from India? In his report on the recent cholera epidemic in Egypt, Sir Guyer Hunter gave the Egyptian Sanitary Board the briefest reply to this question, a reply that may be summed up thus:—"You have a filthy city, and the extent of the cholera epidemic from which you have suffered corresponds with your filth surroundings." But did this reply satisfy Egypt? Did it satisfy Europe? Assuredly not. For what do we now see taking place in Europe? Dr. Koch in Berlin assiduously prosecuting a series of elaborate investigations in cholera, and instructing scores of medical men in the details of microscopy. A commission of the Academy of Medicine in Paris distributing to every medical man in France a series of questions connected with the nature of cholera and the origin of the late epidemic. This Academy recognizes the various ways in which cholera may be transmitted, and recognizes also a contagious element. To say nothing of what the other countries of Europe are doing in elucidation of the disease, what, I ask, are we doing in India in aid of this great international investigation? Should British India be allowed to remain a hotbed of this malignant disease, with the chances of its extension to the countries of Europe? On the Government of India devolves the responsibility of preventing the transmission of this epidemic disease to Europe. Europe expects this from the Government of India, and who will say that these expectations are unreasonable? We know that the Government of India are prepared to expect great results to follow the amplification of Lord Mayo's scheme of local self-government in this country, but nobody expects that local municipalities will eradicate cholera. Let me instance the city of Bombay, because it is a city in which sanitary experts in Europe are much interested on account of its geographical position. In this city several millions sterling have been expended in sanitation, but at the present moment all the solid filth is preserved in its very midst, these deposits amounting to several million tons; while the windward foreshore is fouled with the whole of the liquid abominations, and these abominations have been recently augmented by the discharge of the whole of the night-soil conveyed through the city by one single sewer, diluted with sea-water. Cholera, so far from being stamped out, is a constant visitor. In the year which ended two days ago there were 526 deaths. In the 52 weeks of the year cholera was registered in every week but two. This is the recent, the existing cholera history of Bombay, and the filth conditions of the city are not calculated to diminish the disease. The system of conservancy is wholly opposed to sanitation, wholly opposed to the expressed wishes of Government, and is calculated to encourage, not oppose, cholera. Then comes the question—If Bombay from its great commerce and its geographical position has had anything to do with disseminating cholera in Europe, and if the Government of India are bound to adopt special measures to prevent its extension to that Continent, does it not go without saying that the sanitary condition of this city should be officially inquired into as early as possible? It is no answer to this demand that the number of cholera deaths last year only ranged from one to twenty-six per week; the fact that cholera was present for 50 out of 52 weeks, and the other fact that the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay Presidency has officially classed Bombay amongst dirty cities, are sufficient to establish the necessity for inquiry. It is only a few days ago that the notice of Government was attracted by a statement that the recent mortality of the disease was more than usually great. Hence, if cholera may be carried by persons, clothes, ships, and merchandize, the prevalence of an unusually fatal form of cholera, and the continued prevalence of cholera at India's outpost seaport, Bombay, are circumstances well calculated to disquiet the minds of those towns and cities of Europe with which India is in close and constant commercial communication.

Apart from the matter of an official inquiry into the cause or causes of the constant prevalence of cholera in Bombay, it has now become absolutely essential that a permanent scientific staff should be established in Bombay to investigate the subject of cholera. If this staff is well selected and encouraged, we may be assured that good work will be done; certainly by maintaining such a staff we shall be showing to Europe that we are taking an intelligent interest in the inquiry into cholera which is now going on in Europe, and are desirous of doing our duty as a Government in the great interests of international sanitation. I plead for steady and constant scientific work in regard to cholera, because we have the proof in this country of the uselessness of paroxysmal work. Many years ago Drs. Lewis and Cunningham were engaged in this work for a time, and their labours bore no practical fruit. Again, the recent appointment of a Commission, consisting of Drs. Klein and Heneage Gibbes to proceed to India for the purpose of verifying or discrediting the work of Dr. Robert Koch has ended with a report unfavourable to Koch's reputed discovery, but substituting nothing in its place. The truth is, that the subject is surrounded with difficulties, and Prince Bismarck and the French and other European Governments perceive not only that the subject is not yet settled, but that it requires steady and continuous work before it can be demonstrated what cholera essentially is. Koch himself was probably premature in deciding about the cholera bacillus as discovered by him in Calcutta. In view of the fact that scientists are working at the subject all over Europe at the present time to discover a cholera germ, it may be accepted that the matter is still unsettled. This being so, I ask if it is not the duty of the Government of India to take not only a part, but a prominent part, in this truly international inquiry? That Government possesses one thousand and more medical men, most of them confined to a life of comparative inaction, resting, as it were, in medical charge of regiments and half regiments of native infantry and cavalry, many ready and anxious to be made experts by Koch, Pasteur, Klein, or any other available superior and accomplished expert. The Government of India, moreover, disposes of an annual revenue of seventy millions sterling, and is it possible that a share, a very small share, of that revenue will be denied to the scientific investigation of disease, of disease which may spread to the nations of Europe? The Government of Germany contribute the sum of £800 a year to Dr. Koch's laboratory. Germany has a comparatively small national interest in elucidating the subject of cholera, and yet we find her appointing one of her ablest pathological and sanitary experts to engage in sanitary investigation of international usefulness. So remote is the time when [illegible] expects to complete his investigations into cholera, that he purposes to revisit India next year. Some writers have unadvisedly come forward to assert that Koch has done nothing to elucidate cholera, others that he has been defeated by his English contemporaries Klein, Gibbes, and Timothy Lewis. To me it appears that it is wise to be silent for the present. Certainly, it is unwise for Government to take sides in this matter. The issues are very great, and are truly international. The Government of India can do no less than follow the lead of Germany, France, and Italy, and aid to the utmost of its power in this international inquiry. It cannot shield itself behind the plea that India has not a single pathological expert who can be entrusted with the work. We have such experts, but they must be searched out and encouraged. Instead, however, of having one pathological laboratory and one working centre, the work should go on at two or three different centres, leaving the scientific world to judge of the work of each centre. Seniority, departmental rules, and official usage should be unrecognised in this work. Every worker should be allowed to make or mar his own professional reputation. Success will be found alone in this system. These scientific investigators should be under the immediate orders of Government.—Yours faithfully,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, Jan. 2.

REFORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of much importance that the public in Bombay should be kept well informed on all subjects of interest affecting the welfare of this Presidency of ours, which, like Sir Lepel Griffin, "I know so well and love so dearly!" I was glad to see that the Indian Association, in the address presented to the Viceroy in Calcutta on the 28th December, gave a prominent place to the question of the "separation of judicial from executive functions." It is curious to mark, however, that the ground on which they ur

TELEGRAMS.

PETROLEUM TESTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The *Gazette of India* contains a Resolution on the subject of petroleum tests. Sir F. Abel has prepared, in conjunction with Messrs. Redwood and Warden (Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College, Calcutta), and the Chemical Analyser to Government, and after personal discussion with Professor Pedler of the Presidency College, a revised schedule of instructions which he confidently recommends for adoption in India, and which the Governor-General in Council considers will meet all difficulties that have been found to occur under the present law in regard to sampling and testing petroleum, and that if the procedure be carefully followed there is every reason to hope that trustworthy and generally concordant results will be obtained. Steps are to be taken to embody the schedule in an amended Act. The Government proposes to raise the nominal legal minimum standard for non-dangerous petroleum to 76 degrees, oil being allowed to pass which on an average of tests does not fall below that standard by more than 3 degrees. It will also be provided that a consignment represented to be of one uniform quality shall not be admitted without rectification, if on testing it is found that any portion gives a flashing point below 70 degrees. On Sir F. Abel's recommendation, and in view of the desirability of subjecting the instruments in use in India to verification at least once in five years, a standard instrument, preserved solely for that purpose, will be placed in charge of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta, whose duty it will be to compare therewith new instruments sent out after being standardised at Woolwich, and afford shippers an opportunity of standardising their private instruments, if they think fit to apply for it.

In regard to the treatment of gasoline and similar products falling within the legal definition of dangerous petroleum, Sir F. Abel has expressed an opinion that the rules issued by the Bengal Government are similar to, and not more stringent than, the bye-laws laid down by the harbour authorities of Great Britain and approved by the Board of Trade. The Resolution says the question of the manner in which oils should be treated in India so as on the one hand to provide sufficient safeguards for the public, and on the other to relieve trade from all unnecessary risk and restrictions, has formed the subject of a patient and most exhaustive inquiry; and the Government of India trusts that the amendment of the Act on the lines set forth in the Resolution of the 5th November, 1883, as modified and supplemented by the present orders, will suffice to meet all the objects in view, and place the entire matter once for all on a permanently satisfactory footing.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

The services of Mr. G. S. Forbes, C. S., M. A., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The Boys' High School at Nainital has been affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the B. A. Standard.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Stewart is to be Commandant of the 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Colonel Farrington, resigned. Captain Gubbins is to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command; Lieutenant McSwiney to be Squadron Officer; and Lieutenant Wylie to be officiating Squadron Officer of the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

Furlough:—Colonel H. C. Smith, Superintendent of the Remount Reserve Depôt, Saharanpore, one year and 51 days; Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, Assam, one year and 182 days; Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, 273 days; Major Shepherd, 1st Punjab Cavalry, one year; Major Clare, 16th Bengal Infantry, one year; Surgeon Major Saunders, 245 days; Brigade Surgeon J. Browne leave in India for 182 days.

The augmentation of the establishment of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, by the addition of two wing officers is sanctioned from the 1st April next.

Promotions:—Captains Dyce and Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps to Majors; Lieutenant-Colonel Burlton to Colonel; Surgeon Major Raddock to Brigade Surgeon.

Brevet Major Troker, Bengal Staff Corps, and Surgeon-Major Allen are permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant F. A. Harris, ~~Bengal Staff Corps~~, is placed on temporary half pay, and Mr. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, Hyderabad, retired from the service on the 5th December.

Mr. Barron, Executive Engineer, Bengal, is transferred temporarily to the Stat Railways Service.

Mr. G. F. Mathew, State Railway, Superior Revenue Establishments, is placed at the disposal of the Director-General of State Railways.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace is re-appointed to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways as a supernumerary.

In consequence of the transfer of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the Bombay, Baroda Company, it has been decided to establish a joint audit of transactions on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway as a temporary arrangement from the 1st January.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moberly is appointed joint auditor and examiner of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and the following officers, now employed on that railway, are posted to his office:—Messrs. Fordham, Wilkinson, Lee, and Hickey.

THE DAMAGE TO THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 3.

The damage to the South-Indian Railway, south of Trichinopoly, has been repaired, and railway communication to Madura and the south is again open.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

Sir Frederick Roberts arrived this morning, and this evening gave a treat to a large number of soldiers' wives and children at the Madras Park fair. The Governor visited the fair this evening.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER FROM CHOLERA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 4.

While shooting at Vellore yesterday, Capt Hamilton, Royal Engineers, Executive Officer in charge of the Military Public Works, was seized with cholera. He was brought to Madras, and died last night. He was buried this evening, a large attendance of officers and civilians being present at the ceremony.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN LONDON.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

An explosion, caused by dynamite took place last evening on the Metropolitan. Underground Railway near King's Cross. Two trains were crossing each other at the time, the windows of which were smashed and the lights completely extinguished. The only other effects caused by the explosion were a slight damage to the tunnel, and a few of the passengers being cut by the broken glass.

INDISPOSITION OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from insomnia, and has been ordered by his doctors to take complete rest.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Mr. Gladstone was present at a Cabinet Council held yesterday, and afterwards returned to Hawarden Castle.

THE PROTECTORATE OF ST. LUCIA.

BERLIN, JAN. 3.

It is believed here that Prince Bismarck will not dispute the British protectorate of Saint Lucia.

THE RUSSIAN POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 3.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes an article to-day protesting against the misconstruction of the English press with respect to the policy of the Russian Government in Central Asia. There is no ground, the article says, for any antagonism between England and Russia, and it will be the fault of the English press, in representing every action of Russia in that part of the world as aggressive, if the British prestige in India suffers. The article goes on to say that the whole of Herat, being Afghan territory, cannot be the object of Russian designs.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

PARIS, JAN. 3.

The Minister of War has resigned, as he refuses to send further reinforcements to Tongking.

General Lewal has been appointed to succeed him.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 30th inst.

ADEN, JAN. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dholleras	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78⅜
4½ ,, ,,	79 15-16
3 ,, Consols for account	90⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	49¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, January 3.—Teheran and Turkish routes temporary interrupted cables Jask Bushire.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, NIGHT, January 2.

10 p.m.	72·7

SATURDAY, January 3.

6 a.m.	69·8
10 a.m.	74·6
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	79·7
10 p.m.	73·7

SUNDAY, January 4.

6 a.m.	71·6
10 a.m.	76·4
2 p.m.	79·7
4 p.m.	80·4

A CORRESPONDENT from Gwadur, writing under date the 29th December, says:—"The latest reports from the interior of Mekran bring no news worthy of note. Sirdar Bahyankhan, the Governor of Kech, with the subordinate chiefs and retinue, has arrived here on an invitation from the Native Political Agent at Gwadur. The invitation was made in compliance with the orders of the Agent of the Governor-General, Beluchistan, who desired that the Sirdar Bahyankhan and his chiefs should be present at a durbar which was proposed to be held at Sibi in honour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The order for assembling the durbar having been countermanded, the Sirdar did not proceed to Kurrachee, but he has started by the B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Arabia to Muscat to pay a visit to His Highness Syed Toorkee."

THE three Municipal Corporations in Goa have requested the Government of Portugal for permission to keep in the Municipal Hall a portrait of His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa in token of his successful administration.

A TELEGRAM from Korti *viâ* Suez to the Allahabad paper says that a letter has been received from General Gordon, dated December 14, saying that he can hold out.

IT is announced that the new scheme relating to Cooper's Hill is working satisfactorily. There are already about 112 students; the place will hold 150, and a large number are on the books to come in at the end of next term.

THE London correspondent of the Allahabad paper writes:—"Your readers are doubtless aware of the little friction that has occurred between the Port Trusts of Bombay and Calcutta on the one hand, and the Government on the other. These Trusts desired to obtain money for the development of very large works, and in order to do so solicited the Government to give them a guarantee of four per cent. This was done to a limited extent in the case of Calcutta, because one of the Government railways runs into that capital, and the development of the harbour was naturally of advantage to the railway system with which the Government was immediately associated. The Trusts Companies, however, are by no means satisfied, for they are wanting much more money than at present seems within their reach, and four per cent. is not a very tempting investment for local financiers. Consequently the Bombay Trust, I believe, have intimated to the Government that they intend to come into the London market. But here the Secretary of State steps in; he has evidently no desire to see them borrowing in his own latitudes. Possibly the best way out of the difficulty would have been for the Secretary of State to have become a borrower from the investing public and to have lent out the money at second-hand to the Trusts Companies." Since the correspondent wrote thus, the difficulty has been adjusted.

THE experimental working of the recently closed Rupar line for one year resulted in a loss of some Rs. 55,000, exclusive of any charge for superior supervision, or payment to the canal authorities for the use of the railway, and in spite of abnormal receipts for the carriage of stone and materials of the canal work which would not be likely to recur. The loss on working alone amounted to Rs. 23,000, and as the traffic was obviously insufficient to justify the running of even one train each way daily nothing remained but to close the line. The question of the retention of the line as far as Begowal, a timber depôt on the canal, is under consideration.

THE Punjab has taken another step in the direction of progress by establishing a public library at Lahore. The institution has been established principally through the instrumentality of the Punjab Government, who have promised a large contribution of books as well as pecuniary support. But it will be seen from an advertisement in another column that the committee, of which Mr. C. B. Brind, C. S., is the Secretary, appeal to the public for further contributions of European and Oriental literary works, assistance being especially desired, towards securing a complete collection of books relating to India and the East.

A RATHER sensational incident occurred during the last voyage of the steamship Navarino, which has arrived in Calcutta from England. She experienced some stormy weather in the Mediterranean, during which she picked up a small steamer belonging to Glasgow, which she towed into Tunis. That the situation of the craft was somewhat dangerous may be gathered from the fact that the captain had been washed overboard, and that there was no one on board capable of navigating her. Although the passage of the Navarino was somewhat delayed by this deviation from her course, it is likely that the captain, officers, and crew will come in for a good sum as salvage.

IN November last a serious outbreak of cholera occurred at Mahesh and Rishra, near Serampore, exaggerated accounts of which reached Calcutta, to the effect that the mill-hands and others were dying at the rate of upwards of a hundred a day. An official investigation has, however, shown that during the time the outbreak lasted, only sixteen days, 112 deaths actually took place.

REFERRING to the friendly relations which the English section of the Afghan Boundary Commission has succeeded in establishing with the powerful nomad tribes in North-Eastern Afghanistan, the *Pioneer* remarks:—"We have all along insisted upon the necessity of winning over the Char Aimaks and Heratis to English interests, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the reception which Sir Peter Lumsden has met with north of the Hari-Rud. Private letters all tell the same tale: the little band which represents England in the wild country north of the Paropamisus have been welcomed on every hand, and not a sign of hostility towards them has yet been made. The Political and Survey Officers are able to move about freely with nominal escorts; the Turkomans seem to have completely abandoned their raids; while the Amir's officials are doing their duty loyally and honestly."

IN the course of an article on the nature of the remedy to be applied to the chronic state of anarchy in Upper Burmah, the Allahabad paper says:—"Whether annexation or a milder course be ultimately decided upon, it would probably be necessary, as a preliminary, to occupy the capital in force. This, from a military point of view, would be a matter of great simplicity. The Irrawaddy gives ample waterway for the whole distance, practicable for gunboats of considerable draughts. The flotilla already noticed is capable of supplying everything in the way of transport. The opposition to be feared is nominal. The forts, many of them of scientific trace, which Theebaw's Italian engineers have built to command the narrows, are for the most part without guns or gunners. The army may be almost entirely left out of the reckoning. The people at large would at least view the expedition with indifference, if they did not actually welcome it. Their appreciation of British rule is shown by the ever-increasing immigration which is filling the waste lands of Lower Burmah. There is no feeling of attachment to the present king, and very little of the general sentiment of patriotism. With the capital once in our hands we should be in a position to reconstruct the political edifice in any direction which might seem most desirable, and this course is the only one which would save the country from the desolation of civil war."

AT last there is a definite prospect of the railway extension to Jummoo, in Kashmere, being proceeded with, the arrangements of the Foreign Office having, it is said, been completed. The length of the line proposed is about 27 miles, of which 10 miles, between Sialkot and the frontier village of Suchetgarh, will lie within British territory. The whole of the country is exceedingly easy, involving no heavy gradients; and with the exception of one bridge about 1,000 feet long, there will be no engineering works of importance. The cost of the work has been roughly estimated at 10½ lakhs of rupees, or something under Rs. 40,000 per mile. Of this the portion within British territory would cost 3½ lakhs, a sum the Maharaja has offered to advance, provided the Government of India will guarantee him 4 per cent. on such portion of his outlay. The line, it is believed, can be constructed in about a year.

ONE of the leading Philadelphia papers publishes an account of an interview with Sir Richard Temple under the heading "A chat with an important Anglo-Indian statesman." The paper gives an extended account of his services and dilates upon his opinions on the British Parliamentary situation, and discovers that "his opinions are swayed by the inherited principles of a patrician accustomed to regard the people as a class to be governed, not to govern." The description of Sir Richard's appearance is amusing, and Yankee-like for accuracy. "Sir Richard has very little of the appearance of the accepted type of the East Indian. He is not yellow, and apparently possesses a liver. He carries his fifty-eight years of life steadily, and with his rough, frizzled moustache looks far more like the soldier than the statesman." Sir Richard is said to be studying American politics. "If it is so," says a correspondent writing from New York to a Calcutta paper, "he has undertaken a task to which the famines and deficits of his earlier years were as mere fleabites."

SOME apprehension has been felt for some time that relief works and charitable relief would be required in the Nawada Sub-division in the Gaya district, owing to the almost entire failure of the rice crop. The Commissioner, however, is of opinion that, though at present the cultivators and labourers are rather pinched in some parts of the district, a five-anna rice crop might be expected, whilst the rabi crops also promise favourably. He therefore does not think that any special relief works will be necessary, but that small local works, such as village roads, might be undertaken at present, which he estimates would cost about Rs. 2,000. He proposes that no special staff should be engaged to superintend these works, but that the small sums to be laid out upon them should be placed in the hands of respectable zemindars resident in the neighbourhood, who should be instructed to bear in mind that weak labourers when employed, should only be encouraged to do what work they can. The subdivisional officer also suggests that a sum of money might be granted for finding employment in their own homes for poor women who will not work out of doors.

ONE of the most progressive parts of Bengal, so far as trade is concerned, has of late years been Orissa. During last year the total value of the trade of the province amounted to 236 lakhs of rupees, an increase of 29 lakhs, or 21 per cent., over the trade of the preceding year; and, this increase took place in both the import and export trade. In the former the increase was chiefly in gunny bags, piecegoods, tobacco, kerosine oil, treasure, and metals, and in the latter in rice, timber, hides, and Cuttack jewellery. The internal traffic of the province has also shown an increase, which was due to the extension of the waterway communication along the Mahanadi and Brahmini rivers, which are now navigable above the anicuts for the greater part of the year; and to the improvements in the canals and roads. By the opening up of the traffic along the two rivers, the produce is brought down to the coast from the tributary States on the borders of Orissa and the Sambalpur district in the Central Provinces, piecegoods and other articles of import being sent up in the same manner. The internal trade of the province is principally in the hands of Marwarees, as there are very few native capitalists; but the foreign trade is almost entirely controlled by Mahomedans from Kutch and the Bombay coast.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE head-quarters of the 2nd Battalion the Liverpool Regiment marched into Fort William on the morning of the 31st December from Ranikhet. The left wing was expected on the 1st January. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment was to leave Fort William, by wings, on Saturday and Sunday, the 3rd and 4th January, *en route* for Jubbulpore.

THE 4th Sikh Infantry Regiment marched from Edwardesabad on the 29th ult. for Kohat, where the regiment is to be stationed.

MAJOR R. E. S. SMYTH, General List Infantry, 15th Bengal Infantry, now on furlough, is about to retire from the service.

COLONEL G. B. FARRINGTON, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, has been obliged to resign his appointment owing to ill-health, and has been granted leave pending retirement from the service.

THE Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain B. P. Creagh, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday evening from Kurrachee, whence she sailed on Friday, with the 3rd Regiment N. I. Nos. 1 and 5 Companies of Sappers and Miners, and details, consisting of six officers, seventeen native officers, six hundred and eleven men, fifty-five followers, seven horses, one mule, and five boxes of ammunition of the 3rd Regiment N. I.; one officer, three non-commissioned officers, two native officers, one hundred and eleven men, twenty-seven followers, and two horses of Nos. 1 and 5 Companies of the Sappers and Miners; five officers, three ladies, two sergeants, fifty-two men, twenty-nine followers (details). The following are the names of officers:—Col. J. R. Strutt, Major W. Laing, Captain G. F. W. MacMahon, Lieut. W. S. Birdwood, Lieut. J. A. H. Crawford, and Surg. A. F. Sargent, of the 3rd Regt. N. L.; Lieut E. Coles, of the Sappers and Miners; Surg. General and Mrs. G Auchinleck, of the Med. Staff; Captain Grant, of the 25th Regt. N. I.; Col and Mrs. T. T. Simpson, Captain H. H. Powis, Lieut. F. Geldard, and Lieut. G. Chichester, of the North Staffordshire; and the Revd. and Mrs. Cobbald. The regiments will disembark to-day at Sassoon Dock, and will be dispatched to Poona, by three special trains this evening. The Canning will sail for Kurrachee to-morow, with Lieut H. S. Hazelgrove, two followers, and one horse of the 26th Regt. N. I., and fifteen men of the North Lancashire.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.—With a few exceptions the barometric rise in progress generally yesterday has continued, but at a few scattered stations a slight decrease has set in. The general distribution is unaltered, the highest barometer readings being reported from the Punjab, and the lowest from Mysore. The wind has fallen to a calm in the Punjab, but elsewhere it is little changed. The weather is very cloudy over the Punjab and the upper part of the N.-W. P. It is clear or moderately so elsewhere. Slight rain has fallen on the Ganjam coast. The temperature has decreased decidedly in Upper India, the change extending eastward as far as Behar. Elsewhere it was risen slightly.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1884-85	*14,140,820
Remitted from 1st April to 27th Dec., 1884	8,434,600
Balance to be remitted from 28th Dec., 1884, to 31st March, 1885	5,706,220

*This shows a reduction of £598,125 on the previous estimate, being the equivalent at 1s. 7d. per rupee of 65 lakhs, by which the Secretary of State has further reduced his estimated drawings for the year.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS FOR POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 3.

THE new Assembly Rooms at Poona, the foundation-stone of which was laid this evening by Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, will certainly form a handsome addition to the public buildings—few and far between—of the Deccan capital. The site chosen is the Edwardes Garden, a plot of ground, nearly in the centre of the cantonment, 13½ acres in extent. The entire outside length of the building, the foundations of which have already been completed, is 146 feet. The large hall, or theatre, is 80 by 40 feet, with a height, inside, of 36 feet. The stage is to be 32 feet in depth, and the full breadth of the hall, with large and commodious dressing rooms on either side. The northern end of the building is in the form of an arc, with three separate open colonades, one above the other, overlooking the new cricket-ground. The basement colonade, from which open out the rooms devoted to the Gymkhana and cricket club, will be supported on square masonry pillars, but the two upper colonades will be upheld by monoliths of the Ionic order of architecture. At the south end there will be a porch, or vestibule, supported on seven Corinthian columns. Over the long side colonades, which will also be open and supported by columns, the United Service Library will be placed, communication between the two sides of the building being by means of the second storey open colonade round the arc at the north end. The width of the library room s will be 21 feet and their length about 60 feet each. The sides of the inner walls of the large hall will consist of double entablatures of the Corinthian order, carried on fluted shafts, with gilt capitals and bases. The badminton shed, which is at present an eye-sore to the locality, will be dulled down, so that there will be nothing to interrupt the view of the rooms from the main road. The work that is being put into the new building is of the most expensive and lasting kind, nothing but cut and faced stone being used. At a meeting of the United Service Library held to-day, it was finally decided to shift the Library into the new Assembly Rooms; so that question, which has caused some discussion, is finally disposed of. A large concourse of people was present to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, among them being Sir John Ross, Principal W. Wordsworth, Professor Oxenham, Col. Singleton, the Rev. Mr. Mildvinter, Mr. D. S. Stewart, Col. Caldecott, Genl. Merriman, Professor S. Cooke, Major Mansell, Mr. Plunkett, the Rev. W. Clarke, Sir. W. Wedderburn, Col. C. D. La Touche, the Rev. A. G. Cane, Capt. Dean, Mr. Forrest, and many other influential and well-known people. There was no attempt at decoration. The stone, which is a fine block of grey Aberdeen granite, beautifully polished, hung suspended on an iron derrick, but not a single flag was visible, which, perhaps, was all the better, for the absence of them served to give an air of earnest purpose to the whole proceedings.

The stone bears the following inscription in gilt letters:—"This foundation-stone of the Poona Assembly Rooms was laid by H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K. C. M. G., C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, 3rd January, 1885." The stone was laid in the north-west corner of the building, 8 ft. 6 in. from the basement, and therefore, is rather a corner than a foundation stone. A companion stone is to be laid opposite at the north-east corner, in commemoration of the services rendered by the architect and designer of the building, Colonel Ducatt. As soon as His Excellency the Governor arrived upon the scene, he was presented with a richly chased silver trowel with an ivory handle. Upon the face of the trowel was the following inscription:—"Poona Assembly Rooms Foundation-stone laid by Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., K. C. M. G., Governor of Bombay, January 3rd, 1885 (Q. F. F. Q. S.)" The initials are those of the Latin motto which concludes Mr. Oxenham's statement of how the scheme originated, which will be found below.

Sir John Ross, in a few well-chosen words, thanked His Excellency for being present upon such an important occasion, and said that after Mr. Oxenham had read a statement explaining the origin of the scheme and the objects it proposed to accomplish, nothing would remain but for His Excellency to declare the foundation-stone of the Poona Assembly Rooms well and truly laid.

Mr. Oxenham then read the following statement:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—The absence of any building suitable in design and convenient in situation for assembly rooms has long been felt by residents of, and noticed by visitors to, Poona. The advantages of concentrating, as far as possible, the Gymkhana sports have also been long evident, and a scheme to effect this was proposed and plans and estimates were prepared several years ago, but the project proved, or was then believed to be, impracticable. Now, however, both Assembly Rooms and the concentration of Gymkhana sports will be secured; by the building of which your Excellency is about to lay the foundation stone, thus commemorating with singular felicity your Excellency's connection with Poona. It is not, however, solely as the generous patron of sport and the honoured head of society that your Excellency would welcome and thank you to-day. The committee feel and desire publicly to state that to your Excellency's cordial and consistent support the success of this scheme is very largely due. The ~~subscription of the necessary funds having realised~~ dates from 8th October, 1883, when at a large and representative meeting presided over by your Excellency, the following resolutions were carried:—That in connection with the Gymkhana, Assembly Rooms to provide suitable accommodation for entertainments in Poona are much needed, That for general convenience the Edwardes' Gardens would be the best site for the Assembly Rooms. That the plans and estimates kindly prepared by Lieut.-Col. W. Ducat, R. E., and laid on the table, be approved, subject to any modification that may be found necessary by a working committee. That a sum not exceeding one lakh and a half of rupees be raised by the issue of debentures of Rs. 100 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. That the existing provisional committee be appointed a working committee to carry out the above resolutions with power to add to their number. Previous to this meeting the project had been considered with care and put into somewhat definite shape by a few gentlemen interested in local society and sports assembling as an informal committee under their present chairman Sir John Ross, K.C.B. From the date of the meeting in the Council Hall, the committee have been a duly appointed and organized body, and have used their best endeavours to carry out the work then entrusted to them. In this undertaking difficulties have presented themselves partly inevitable and partly such as the committee had no reason to anticipate. Among the difficulties was one relating to the design and supervision which threatened to be serious if not fatal, and the committee here desire to record their high sense of the services rendered by Colonel W. Ducat, R. E., and Mr. W. H. Howard, C. E., and to convey their thanks thus publicly to these gentlemen. To Colonel Ducat for his plans, estimates and personal supervision at least in the earlier stages of the undertaking, to Mr. Howard for consenting in the most handsome and generous manner to carry the work to completion should Colonel Ducat be unable to do so himself. Difficulties have been overcome, and your Excellency this day inaugurates an undertaking of which the success is, so far as can be foreseen, assured. The building will consist of a room 80 feet by 40 feet designed as ball room or as the auditorium of a theatre, having a raised stage at the north end. From the stage rooms open out on both sides, which will be used as the green-rooms of the theatre or card rooms on ball nights. On each side of the ball room is an arcaded verandah 23 feet wide, and on the north curved front is a balcony 15 feet wide, overlooking the cricket ground. These rooms are approached from the south under a temporary porch leading into loggia over which is the band gallery, and either side rooms temporarily fitted, the one as a ladies' robing and ante-room, the other as a kitchen. Beneath the arcaded verandahs are the Gymkhana dressing rooms and the bar. Accommodation will thus be provided for all classes of public entertainments, for which assembly rooms are required, and in the grounds in immediate or close proximity there is ample space for cricket, lawn-tennis and polo. Before concluding this statement the committee desire to express their conviction that the financial results which they have been enabled to realise are very greatly due to one of their members now absent, to the influence and energy of Mr. J. G. Moore; and that it is to the cordial co-operation of your Excellency's Government, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and last but not least, the Major General Commanding the Division, that Poona society for many generations will owe a debt of gratitude for this building. *Quod felix Faustumque sit.*

His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, having performed the ceremony of laying the stone, declared it well and truly laid. He then said it gave him great pleasure to perform this pleasing duty. The want of such place as that the foundation-stone of which had just been laid had long been felt in Poona, and it was calculated to be a source both of pleasure and of profit to the future residents of the place, as well as to those who now reside here. Poona had long needed a place of meeting where people could assemble for the common purpose of amusement. The Assembly Rooms would tend to obviate this difficulty, and bring all classes of the community into closer relationship. His Excellency said that he knew of no station in India, or elsewhere, where an institution of the nature of a social club did not tend largely to strengthen the bonds of love and good-fellowship. These institutions showed us the necessity which exists of having a common bond to keep us together, and such a bond was provided in a common meeting place where we could pursue our common pleasures. His Excellency further spoke of the fitting nature of the residence in Indian stations. Men, he said, were frequently absent from the station and their old friends, on duty, for years. When they came back, all had changed, and the place to them was not what it had been. They knew nobody, simply because they had not the chance of meeting anybody. Now that there was a common centre, this sort of thing would cease. His Excellency was pleased to hear that the difficulty concerning the library had been smoothed over, and that the library and reading-room would occupy the place allotted to them in the plans. Thus, not only would amusement be found within the walls of the new building, but the student would be able to pursue his task free from interruption or any disturbance. And no efforts, His Excellency felt sure, would be spared by the Committee to meet in every way the views of those gentlemen who, from conscientious motives, had objected to the removal of the library. Everything, in short, would be done to make things as pleasant as possible. It was a happy omen for the future success of the Assembly Rooms that all had co-operated so heartily in floating the scheme. His Excellency also expressed his belief that the able committee would continue to work together with that skill and tact which had secured the success of the work so far. It had often been his painful duty, His Excellency continued, to refuse the use of the Council Hall to people for various purposes. It was pleasant to know that this painful task would not be imposed upon his successor, for with the magnificent Assembly Rooms available, the use of the Council Hall would never be asked for. To have to refuse had been a painful task for him, but it was obvious that it could not be granted to one and not another. Some people, said His Excellency, had objected that natives had not been allowed to have a hand in this new enterprize. No person, he said, had made greater efforts to bring the classes—English and natives—into closer community than he himself had done. Yet they had their private places into which it was impossible for an Englishman to enter or intrude, and Englishmen had, and always should have, their places into which the natives could not come. He did not believe that their good friends, the natives, would attribute any invidious distinction savouring of race antipathy to them in this instance. He further urged upon the juniors of both services—civil and military—to be respectful and civil in their bearing towards the natives, impressively urging this as a duty they owe to themselves, their sovereign, and this country. It gave His Excellency great pleasure, he said, to think that he had been remembered in connection with this event, and of the many events of his public career in India, he knew of none other upon which he would look back with deeper or more sincere delight. It pleased him to think that, in the future, the stone which he had laid to-day would bring back to those who gazed upon it some kindly remembrance of him.

His Excellency's speech was frequently interrupted by cheering. The ceremony being concluded, His Excellency departed, and the crowd slowly dispersed.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN BHUJ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, DEC. 30.

MR. KARIM MAHOMED SULEYMAN of Bombay having expressed his desire to distribute prizes to the Mahomedan School at Bhuj, a large meeting was held recently in the Central Hall of the new building of the Alfred High School. His Highness Maharaja Khengarjee Bahadur presided, and Colonel Goodfellow, the Political Agent, occupied a chair beside him. Amongst others present, were Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai, Jadeja Kayajee of Kothara, Jadeja Jiyajee of Sundan, Jadeja Jasajee of Suthri, Jadeja Jeejeebhai of Faradi, Jadeja Suttanjee of Ratadia, Mr. Mohunlal Manekal, Dr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C., Messrs. Hajee Karim Mahomed Suleyman, Mansukhram Surajram, Chotamlal Shewjee, Chotalal Sevakram, Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, M. V. De Sa, Bapalal Maneklal, Chunilal Gopalrai, Nagjee Champsi, Sachediva Nanjee, Vajaram Jetha, Rahimbhai Nanjee, Keshowlal Ragnathdas, Vithaljee Keshowjee Dave B.A., Prabhulal Mulchand, Anant Sadashiw Tamlie, Chunilal Amritlal, Hirjee Bhagvanjee.

Mr. Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, the Educational Inspector, read the report in which an account was given of the establishment of the school through the exertions of Colonel Goodfellow, with the assistance of liberal contributions by His Highness the late Rao Pragmaljee Bahadoor and a number of wealthy Mahomedan gentlemen in Bombay, including Mr. Karim Mahomed Suleyman, Mr. Dharamsi Punjabhai, Mr. Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib, Mr. Jerazbhai Peerbhai, and Mr. Jivanbhai Nurbhai. The report went on to say that the number of Government scholars who were also taught Urdu had gradually risen from 9 to 240. The number of Arabic scholars had risen from 20 to 63, while that of Persian scholars had fallen from 9 to 2. The total of all scholars taken together amounted to 303. It appears that some of the boys, after leaving school had gone to Mauritius, Hongkong, Jedda, Cochin, Bombay, Kurrache, Sukkur, and Cuttack, while some had taken up appointments in Bhuj. Their salaries ranged from Rs. 240 to Rs. 1,200 per annum. The school had always maintained a good reputation. It generally passed from 60 to 82 per cent. out of the number presented at the examination. In the last examination it had on its register 272, with 182 as its average attendance. It presented 103 under five standards in the Gujarati department, and passed 94, which gave a percentage of 91·2. Thus it would be seen that the school had made rapid strides both in point of numbers and progress, and the amount of good it had done had perhaps surpassed the most sanguine expectations. Mr. Karim Mahomed Suleyman would be highly gratified to find his efforts crowned with such success, and to Colonel Goodfellow and himself their best thanks were due. "But I must not omit," the speaker added "to acknowledge the aid I have received from Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the Dewan of your Highness's Government, whenever occasion required, without which I would have been helpless to bring the school to its present prosperous condition."

Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai then rose and addressed the meeting in Gujarati as follows:—Colonel Goodfellow and gentlemen, I am desired by H. H. Maharaja Rao Saheb to state as follows on the report of the Mahomedan School just read by Mr. Dalpatram. It is the duty of a ruler to promote education, and His Highness is always anxious to take interest in educational matters. The present state of education in Kutch has given satisfaction, and the condition of this school for the Mahomedans is satisfactory. Again, it gives great pleasure to see that this school is the result of the contributions made by private gentlemen. It is also gratifying to observe that the Kutchi people go out to foreign countries, and having made fortunes there, spend their wealth in works of public charity like this in their native country. This institution is the result of Colonel Goodfellow's efforts, and Mr. Karim Mahomed deserves credit for the encouragement he has always given to the school. Now His Highness wishes Colonel Goodfellow to distribute prizes to the pupils of the Mahomedan school.

Before distributing prizes Colonel Goodfellow spoke as follows:—I am very pleased to learn that the Mahomedan school has, as shown by the report of Mr. Dulpatram, made such good progress. In promoting the cause of education I have only performed a duty common to all Political Officers of Government. We have to thank Mr. Karim Mahomed and others for their liberality, which has produced such satisfactory results. It does not appear that the knowledge of Persian or Arabic is in much demand in Kutch, but this is not the fault of the originators of the Mahomedan school. The languages would be taught if pupils were available. Suffice it to say that as it exists, the Mahomedan school, from its situation in that part of the town which is chiefly occupied by the poor Mahomedan population, offers such facility that the parents of children of that denomination find it a great convenience. For the good work it has done and is doing we have to be grateful to Mr. Karim Mahomed and to His Highness's Government, and credit is due to Mr. Dulpatram as head of the Educational Department for his able supervision.

This speech was explained in Gujarati by Mr. Manibhai, and then Colonel Goodfellow distributed prizes. Besides a book, each boy got a handkerchief and half a seer of sweetmeats. The head master was given a shawl, and each of the six assistants a turban.

Mr. Karim Mahomed then rose and thanked His Highness the Rao and Colonel Goodfellow for the trouble they had taken in attending the meeting. After the distribution of pan, atar, nosegays, &c., the meeting dispersed.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION IN MADRAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 28.

THE Theosophical Society celebrated its anniversary at its headquarters at Ayar, Madras, on the 27th inst. with great *éclat* and enthusiasm. About one hundred and seven delegates, representing branches all over the world, including India, Ceylon, England, Scotland, France, Germany, the Ionian Islands, and America, were present.

The

be called after the name of the noble donor. The Government Architect will be directed to prepare a design and estimate of the cost of the building.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 15Ct.—ME., dated Camp Burwa (Moorshedabad), the 21st November, 1884. From A. Smith, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honour to forward, for the information and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of a letter No. 383, dated 12th instant, from the Maharani Surnomoyee of Cossimbazar, in Moorshedabad. She places at the disposal of the Government the sum of one and-a-half lakhs of rupees for the purpose of assisting towards the provision of properly educated female medical practitioners for the treatment of persons of her own sex. The Maharani's munificent offer should, I think, be accepted and suitably acknowledged, and I am sure that the Government will gladly give such further aid as may be needed to carry out her proposals.

No. 383, dated Cossimbazar Rajbari, the 12th November, 1884. From Maharani Surnomoyee, Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Cossimbazar, to the Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

The want of properly educated female medical practitioners for the treatment of persons of my sex has been felt by me for a long time, and, gradually with the advance of my age, a deep impression has been made on my mind. I had always hoped and expected that some kind-hearted and noble-minded person would do something for the removal of the sad want, but I regret to observe that this hope has not yet been realised. Consequently, I have now made up my mind to do what little I can to lay the foundation, as it were, of a work which might be completed in the hands of far abler and more competent persons.

2. I had thought of establishing an institution in this district of Moorshedabad for imparting medical education to the females through the medium of the Bengalee and the English languages. But, as at present advised, I have been convinced that an institution of the kind is not likely to be a success here; whereas one, if located in Calcutta and incorporated with the Medical College there, is sure to succeed and realise my long-cherished hopes. An institution of that sort, however, is likely to require a fund which, having regard to my finances and present state of affairs, I regret to say I do not feel myself justified in endowing in full.

3. Under the circumstances, I have thought it proper to place at the disposal of our noble and benevolent Government, the sum of rupees one lakh and fifty thousand, in order that it may be pleased to accept the amount and supplement the same by such aid as may be necessary, and adopt such measures as may be considered desirable and proper, so that my intentions may be carried out and fulfilled. Already lying under grave obligations to the Government, which has not unfrequently shown me kindness and favour which I shall ever remember, I need scarcely add that my gratitude will know no bounds if the Government will be kind enough to approve of and accept my humble proposal. I shall be ready and very happy to pay the amount whenever I may be called upon to do so.

4. I have, therefore, the honour to request the favour of your bringing the proposal to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal through the proper channel.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Now that the news has been confirmed, there is a certain amount of public, or rather social interest says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* in the removal of Sir Edward Thornton to the vacant Embassy at Constantinople, and the appointment of Sir Robert Morier as his successor here. The *Novoe Vremya* and *Novosti* furnish their readers with biographical sketches of the parting and coming representatives; and the first mentioned journal adds some comments upon the approaching diplomatic change. As these comments are believed to have been derived from views current in the best informed quarters, it will perhaps be worth while to quote some of them, as follows:—

"Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed to succeed Lord Dufferin at Constantinople. This choice, which exactly repeats the change from St. Petersburg to Constantinople of Lord Dufferin himself, is an evident indication that Mr. Gladstone's Ministry still believes in the advantage of having an Ambassador at Constantinople who has had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the political views of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and of gaining its sympathy. Sir Edward Thornton came here close on the heels of his predecessor, and will leave the best remembrances behind him. It may also be added that now, as before, upon the departure of Lord Dufferin for Constantinople, there is confidence in competent circles that the new representative of Queen Victoria at the Court of the Sultan will be adverse to all systematic hostility towards Russia.

"In regard to Sir Robert Morier, the successor to Sir Edward Thornton, this comparatively young diplomatist was last autumn nominated for the vacant post at Berlin; but Prince Bismarck energetically opposed the appointment, for certain private reasons. This episode may not be destitute of political importance, for we see that Sir Edward Thornton's chosen successor has sufficient reason to be ill-disposed towards Germany in general, and Prince Bismarck in particular. At the same time, however, Sir R. Morier enjoys the special favour of the English Foreign Office and the Court of St. James's.

"It is sincerely hoped, therefore, that the new British Ambassador in St. Petersburg will use his exceptional position to advantage, and succeed in smoothing over the inconveniences connected with the unwillingness of Prince Bismarck to see him at Berlin. To maintain the very best and sincerest relations with England, without prejudice to the friendly understanding with Germany, confirmed after the meeting at Skiernievice—these are the most important aims of the present foreign policy of Russia. If Sir R. Morier will contribute towards the attainment of these aims, we may well congratulate ourselves on Lord Granville's selection."

EGYPTIAN SAINTS.

THE "blameless Ethiopians" would seem at a very early period of their history to have solved a social problem which is still baffling the acumen of our doctors and lawyers. In both Eastern and Western Hemispheres a "dangerous lunatic," as soon as he has made an exhibition of homicidal or even suicidal tendencies, relives his relations of all responsibility on his account. But, in spite of Lunacy Laws and Lunacy Commissioners, we do not seem even yet to have satisfactorily decided what is the duty of society towards a lunatic who, without being mad enough for a strait waistcoat and an asylum, is an object of considerable embarrassment to the family circle. The Egyptian fellah has found a mission for him which is at once agreeable to himself and a means of instruction and improvement to the community among whom he resides. He makes a saint of him. A fellah out-at-elbows only requires to display unmistakable signs of imbecility to get himself "settled for life." After he has given the requisite proofs he need not trouble himself any longer as to what he shall eat or what he shall drink. He is accommodated with a cell, which is certainly not a place, but a good deal more air-tight than the ordinary fellah hut. He gets as much rice and sugar-cane as he can eat. People address him him apologetically, "O, Sheykh! oh, Sheykh!" gaping at him as a "welee," or one of the "elect" of God, rather by force of custom, it must be admitted, than by any real conviction, and with a sly sense of humour often at the grossness of the imposition and the uncouthness of the idol they have set up for themselves. The orthodox explanation for this intimate alliance between sanctity and idiocy is that the mind, which is evidently absent from the earthly tabernacle, is installed in heaven, the saint's bodily infirmities mingling only among those of his fellow men. Or, according to some Mahomedan doctors, the miraculous powers with which he is supposed to be invested are given him in compensation for his weak intellect. In either case he is to be regarded as a favourite of God.

The fellah does not rebel against this doctrine, for scepticism is not a Moslem vice; and then he is shrewd enough to "suffer fools gladly," from an instinctive appreciation of the inconvenience to society in having saints too clever. Christian saints, he has heard, are exacting persons, who are always requiring contributions from sinners; whereas his own parish saint is an inexpensive luxury to keep up, the poor creature's object in going into the profession being merely to be fed in idleness. There may be Moslem saints who mortify the flesh, after the fashion of the old Christian Fathers of the Desert; but the ordinary "welee" of Upper Egypt is a St. Simeon Stylites not only without his column, but also without that moral discipline and those outward observances that were supposed to be necessary to the character of a saint. There are welees who have done nothing but indulge in religious contemplation"—which means planting themselves in a position of vantage for receiving alms—ever since they became sanctified by public opinion; who have never gone through the prescribed ablution (*wudoo*), as their appearance testifies, who do not bow their bodies in prayer at any one of the five proper periods of the day; and who do not even "keep" Ramadan. The characters of many of them would not bear "looking into" at all; but, as is the case with Hindoo saints, their lapses from virtue are viewed with the utmost indulgence by an indifferent and superstitious laity. However "haram" or forbidden, an Egyptian saint's way of life may be, his peccadilloes affect in no wise his reputation as a "welee." Indeed, when it has been duly established to the satisfaction of the Faithful that his mental half (or his reasoning faculties) is in heaven or Mecca, he can hardly be held accountable for what the old Adam does in the Mudirieh near Keneh or Assiout. Here he may be dirty and vermin-eaten, and infringing every precept of the Koran; but there—in the prophet's bosom—he is performing every sacred function, and dressed all in green. Anyhow his days are numbered, his parish subscribes handsomely for him one of those cupola-topped little edifices which gleam in the sun at the entrance of almost every fellah village. Here he remains an object for worship, and his tomb a resting-place where the credulous Moslems say their *fatihas*, until his reputation has become worn out, or another saint has become installed in his place. For where the supply of saints is rather in excess of the demand it is only a very eminent "welee" indeed, as, for instance, the famous Sayid Ahmed-el-Bedawee at Tanta, who is able to keep his tomb to himself through all time.

An exception is sometimes made in favour of a crowned head on his travels, but the ordinary Christian may spare himself the trouble of asking permission to enter a Saint's tomb of any reputation; and the Moslem himself is as scrupulous in leaving his slippers outside as when he enters a mosque. A sarcophagus which, with its canopy, is very much like a four-post bed, occupies the centre of the mausoleum. From the roof hang various votive offerings, many of which may be seen repeated in Coptic churches, and even in the aisles of Greek and Catholic places of worship. The priests of Osiris and Isis had as great a fancy for ostrich eggs as the Copts and the Moslems have who have taken their places; and the sacred ship that hangs from the "welee's" roof-tree seems to have possessed a mysterious interest and meaning for the professors of all religions in all ages. This emblem, together with the canopy of the tomb, called a *mahmal*, and resembling in appearance also the paraphernalia which precedes the pilgrims on their return from Mecca—is carried in the village procession on the saint's *moolid* or festival. On this occasion his mausoleum is visited by numbers of people who bring palm boughs and myrtle twigs, and leave cakes of bread and even small pieces of money on the tomb for poor pilgrims to take away. They recite their *fat'has*, too, some of the most devout reading aloud a good portion of the Koran, which is supposed to satisfy the double purpose of helping the saint to a more exalted seat and negotiating a humble place in paradise for the votaries themselves. If the saint is one of national fame or even of considerable local importance, the cost of his *fete* day is divided among the faithful of the whole neighbourhood. A Luxor or a Keneh saint falls upon the "rates" of the town that is honoured by his tutelary presence. In other words, the sacrificial bullocks and the bread and meat which are distributed among the poor are paid for by a house to house contribution. But there are any number of saints, as may be understood from the foregoing, whose history has not been important enough to keep up anything like a sustained interest in their welfare among the general public. The cost of their birth-day feasts falls upon their blood descendants; so that to have a saint in a family is an honour that is not unaccompanied with expense. If the head of the family is very poor, or has had a bad season, so that he finds it difficult to scrape together the thousand or so piastres with which to buy a good buffado cow to be sacrificed on the occasion, he gets on his knees and makes the round of his friends and neighbours to beg the sum that is wanting. Then the little whitewashed dome is illuminated with paraffin oil; and the Sheref, or head of the house, sits at the head of the sarcophagus and receives his friends—all his blood-relations, the neighbours who have subscribed to the sacrifice, the chief people of the place, and any stranger of importance that may be passing that way. It is a religious kettledrum, at which there is sipping of coffee and singing of psalms, and a good deal of gossip broken by a few prayers. The party is often adjourned to the sheykh's private residence, where more worldly amusements are introduced, and the fun is kept up to a later hour than might be deemed decent or respectful in a saint's tomb.—*Globe.*

NOTICES.

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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckiseral.
Luckiseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
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Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
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Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
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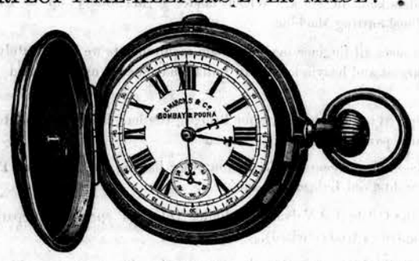

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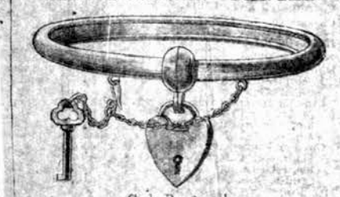
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